THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 50 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Fifth Army Guns Cover Appian Way; Nazis Declare They Will Defend Rome; Needs of 'White-Collar Workers' Told

1 in 4 Overdrawn on Fuel; U. S. Recognizes Corsica; Hitler and Quisling Confer

The World's Day—January 25, 1944

Boston: Doherty Warns Fuel Economies Urgent

One out of every four Massachusetts families using No. 2 fuel oil has already overdrawn ration allotments, Richard P. Doherty, Emergency State Conservator, disclosed today as he warned that fuel economies are necessary. [Page 2.]

Four submarines—the Razorback, Redfish, Ronquil, and Scabbard—are to be added to the Navy on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine, to make a world's record for launchings of this type of vessel, First Naval District headquarters in Boston announced today.

Striking truck drivers and freight handlers at the Boston & Maine Transportation Company here went back to work this morning, the company reporting union officials were very helpful in getting the 40 men out to end their unauthorized tie-up.

Aubrey V. (Dit) Clapper, Canadian-born captain of the Boston Bruins hockey team, drafted for United States military service, reported to the Army induction center, Commonwealth Avenue, this morning and expressed a desire to serve in the Canadian Army. His papers have been forwarded to Canada by the United States authorities.

A total of $35,700,000, or 13.8 per cent of Massachusetts' quota for individual sales of War Bonds, has been collected in the first six days of the Fourth War Loan, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced today. [Page 4.]

Washington: Treasury Lifts Curb on Corsica

French Corsica was removed from the category of enemy territory by the Treasury Department in its first action of the kind, to permit resumption of trade with the Mediterranean Island. Corsica and Vichy France had been designated enemy territory coincident with Allied landings in North Africa. Italy had occupied Corsica early in the war, but recently it was liberated and placed under the French National Committee of Liberation.

The Civil Aeronautics Board received an application from the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines for a new route from Washington to Montreal. Supplementing an earlier application for service from here to Ottawa, the proposed route also touches Baltimore, Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Binghamton and Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. Betty Bandel, air officer of the Women's Army Corps, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, it was announced. First to hold the rank of major or lieutenant colonel, she is with Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Director, on a tour to Britain, Algiers, and Italy.

Europe: Hitler and Norwegian Pro-Nazis Confer

Hitler has conferred with Maj. Vidkun Quisling and other Norwegian pro-Nazis at the Führer's secret headquarters, the German Radio announces. Questions regarding the European continent and the future of the Germanic peoples were discussed, it was said.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring is reported to be in Bulgaria and, according to Moscow, the city of Sofia is in a state of chaos.

Governors of French colonies in Africa are meeting this week at Brazzaville for an eight-day conference on postwar colonial political and economic policies.

Carlo Scorza, former secretary general of the Fascist Party, is now on trial in Northern Italy, charged with treason, a Swiss dispatch from Rome states. He is accused of ignoring an order to mobilize Blackshirt forces last July in support of Mussolini and the Fascist Party.

Convicted of the slaying of Gen. Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, head of the Dutch Nazi Legion, and of F. E. Posthuma, former Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, a 24-year-old Dutchman has been executed at The Hague. German newspapers, which report the execution, do not identify the Dutchman by name.

A new strike of 1,400 haulage hands at a Manchester colliery followed Britain's new wage scale for the miners, the strikers protesting that the new scale is of no benefit to the higher paid workers and of very little to others.

British cotton industry is contemplating postwar expenditures of £43,000,000 on plant and machinery within five years after victory, the Board of Trade's Cotton Committee reports.

The Rumanian Government has forbidden all Rumanian citizens to move to Bucharest for the duration, an dthose who have arrived at the capital since Jan. 10 must give proof of urgency of their presence, or leave, a Budapest dispatch reports.

National: Super-Destroyer Taussig Launched

A 2,200-ton "super-destroyer," named for Rear Admiral Edward David Taussig, went down the ways of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island, N. Y., shipyard.

A proposal to elect New York's future governors and lieutenant governors by bracketing each party's pair on the balolt was approved by the Legislature in Albany and was submitted to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who had urged the action. To amend the constitution, the measure requires approval of the 1944 and 1945 Legislatures before being voted on by the 1945 state-wide electorate.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Dealing in Fake Gas Coupons Brings Two Jail Sentences

Two Springfield men were sentenced to jail today after they had pleaded guilty in Federal Court to conspiracy to transfer counterfeit and other gasoline ration coupons and to transferring such coupons unlawfully.

Judge Arthur D. Healey was informed by the prosecutor, Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gittlieb, that although the OPA was disturbed by a flood of illegal gasoline coupons in this State, the men had refused to reveal the source of the coupons in which they dealt.

Judge Healey imposed a six-month sentence on Thomas Miller of Thompsonville, Conn., proprietor of a Springfield shop, and a sentence of two months on Richard Chapin, 19-year-old employee of Miller. The Judge took into consideration the fact that Chapin, unable to raise bail, already had been held in jail two months.

According to Attorney Gottlieb, the shop was, in fact, a blind for a numbers pool and horse-race racket and the sale of ration coupons. He told the court that the men visited war plants and sold counterfeit coupons, and that Miller had a thousand such coupons in his possession when arrested.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, January 25, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	10
Understanding God (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	8
Classified	14
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
Travel (grouped)	9

Waste Paper Collection

Lexington—Jan. 27, 28.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

State Shows 7,153 Drop In War Workers

Reports peak production came last June with decline and loss of jobs continuing to date.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War production has apparently reached its peak and turned downhill in Massachusetts, labor officials commented today, when the State's monthly survey of manufacturing showed 7,153 fewer war jobs than a month ago.

December also proved the first month of the war when employment in industry was less than in the same month of the previous year.

The high point in manufacturing in Massachusetts, one of the leading industrial States, came last June, it is now evident. The State's survey then found 544,342 workers in approximately 2,080 manufacturing plants. Last month the total covered stood at 532,364, or 11,978 less.

Minor declines followed in July, August, and September, after that slight rises in October and November. While the meaning of these lesser ups and downs caused debate among business leaders, today it is clear that the downturn in war production was setting in some months before it was recognized.

Civilian Goods Lag Again

On the other hand, employment in the manufacture of civilian goods appeared to show an increase in December of a little more than 1,300 workers. This was less however than in October and November, when release of raw materials for furniture and stove making opened up more jobs in these fields. The furniture was for the holiday trade, the stoves for winter.

Since then no further notable releases of materials seem to have been made here, and civilian manufacturing is not expected by the experts to pick up further until the Government turns loose the necessary raw materials.

Average weekly earnings of the wage earners in manufacturing also took a dip in December, according to the survey of the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. This is the third decline in

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Rise in cost of living cited by C. I. O.—Pay of $50 a week set by U. S. statistician.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — The head of an American family who earns $50 a week today can make ends meet by only a "very narrow margin," A. F. Hinrichs, acting head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, admitted to a Senate subcommittee on wartime health and education.

Mr. Hinrichs testified at the Committee's investigation of the special plight of "white-collar workers," after he had heard Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, complain about Bureau of Labor Satistics cost-of-living figures.

Mr. Murray told the Committee that C. I. O. interviews with steel workers showed they were paying approximately 50 per cent more for all living costs in December, 1943, than they paid in January, 1941, whereas B. L. S. official figures have shown an increase of only 23.4 per cent. He pointed out that even the 23 per cent is 8 per cent higher than the point where President Roosevelt said wage increases would be justified.

Today's hearings, held before a subcommittee headed by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, were convened at the request of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, a C. I. O. "white collar union," which is concerned over the plight of 15,000,000 white-collar and professional workers on fixed salaries—whose health and security is imperiled while the cost of living rises. The hearings are scheduled to last five days.

Union's Case Pleaded

The only solution proposed by Mr. Murray for the present plight of white-collar workers was for more of them to join unions so they could find strength in organization.

He presented to the committee

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Germans between two Allied armies handicapped by marked air inferiority.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 25—The first three days' expansion of Gen. Mark W. Clark's new beachhead at Nettuno, south of Rome, has proceeded a great deal faster than was anticipated—due to dislocation of the German reconnaissance services by the Allied Air Force. Moreover, the landings took place on difficult beaches where they were not expected.

Since then, however, the Germans have taken action to cope with the situation and tough opposition is fully expected.

The Allied advance represents not only a threat to Rome itself, but also a threat to many thousands of German troops who are in danger of being trapped between the beachheads and the battle line further south.

Two Avenues of Escape

The only two avenues of escape, available for vehicles and heavy material, that the Germans can use going northward are commanded by Mount Albano, a more or less extinct volcano 15 miles south of Rome.

Only other exits are through mountains inland, possible for infantry traveling light.

Any withdrawal the Germans undertake must be done under the handicap of almost complete air inferiority.

Fifth Army troops which landed at Nettuno are advancing toward the road skirting Mount Albano on the west, while the main Fifth Army forces, some 60 miles further south, are battering at the defenses of Cassino, gateway to the road passing the volcano to the east.

City to Be Defended

Rome Radio, after a day of silence following the Fifth Armys fresh landing, has announced that the city will be defended to the last. So a grim battle is expected on the expanding perimeter of the Allied beachhead and in the region of the Garigliano and Rapido Rivers.

In the latter zone, the Germans have been counterattacking repeatedly and heavily, while part of the German forces were withdrawn northward for use against the beachhead.

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Italian Invasion Chiefs

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commanding General of Fifth Army (left), shakes hands with Admiral F. J. Lowry, chief of naval forces, taking part in Allied landing behind German lines on the West Coast of Italy.

Allied invasion force pushes 12 miles inland—Russia claims many prisoners.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Clark's newly landed force south of Rome has pushed 12 miles inland, covering with its artillery the Germans' great supply line along the Appian Way.

The Allies also announced the capture of Anzio, a mile or two from their main landing place at Nettuno. This announcement seems to indicate that the amphibian landing party is making little attempt at rapid extension of its line in the direction of Rome. General Clark's aim may be expected to be the establishment of a base line from the coast to Apennines from which to operate against the Germans to the south.

So far, the Nettuno force has met little resistance, beyond some German attempts to defend canals and bridges, which appear to have been made by scattered detachments.

The Germans have not yet given definite indications of their plans. Gen. Maitland Wilson, commanding the Mediterranean theater, warns that a tough fight, as at Salerno, may yet be in store. The main danger will be during the next few days, until sufficient reinforcements and equipment have been disembarked on the beaches around Nettuno to bring the landing party up to the strength of a land army.

Dispatches from the Fifth Army, against which Marshal Kesselring had been throwing all his available forces in a determined effort to drive it back from the Cassino sector, show a falling off in the weight of attack. Apparently the German commander has begun to detach troops from that sector to meet the Nettuno threat.

Another expedient open to the Germans would be to dispatch some of the seven divisions stationed in Northern Italy down to Nettuno. This, however, would depend on whether conditions in Northern Italy would allow such a move. The next few days no doubt will show Marshal Kesselring's capacity for meeting a serious predicament.

The Russian advance in the Leningrad sector appears to have slowed down somewhat, although the Russians insist that there is disorganization in the German forces and that large numbers of Germans are giving themselves up. However, no attempt is made to specify the number of German prisoners taken.

The Red Army claims to have captured 150 of the 300 or more heavy guns that have held Leningrad besieged for 865 days. Among points captured is Tsarkoye Selo, with its famous imperial palace, profusely decorated with mother-of-pearl, amber, marble, and gold, with innumerable statues and paintings. The treasures of the palace are reported to have been largely removed by the invader.

While airmen in the West operated their third consecutive cross-Channel raid against French coasts, downing 21 German planes at a cost of 13, General MacArthur's airmen in the Pacific made a major raid against the Japanese airfield at Wewak, on the north coast of New Guinea. They downed 33 Japanese planes, while another 18 were shot down in an attack on Rabaul, in New Britain. Five Allied planes were lost at Wewak and eight at Rabaul.

Italy:

Allied troops have driven 12 miles inland from their Nettuno-Anzio beachhead and patrols are pushing deeper, Allied headquarters in Algeria announced, with

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

N. E. Ration Banking Accounts Frozen for Check on 'Stuffing'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Freezing of all ration banking accounts in New England's 600 ration banks — involving some 320,000,000 points' worth of business a week—was ordered by the Regional Office of Price Administration for checking purposes. This order followed statements from Washington sources that the practice of "stuffing" ration stamp envelopes deposited with the banks with blank pieces of paper had reached serious proportions.

Very little of this sort of thing has shown up in the Boston area, however, although a few cases have been reported to the OPA Enforcement Division. John H. Howard, Regional OPA Banking Officer, said that since the system started only one instance of a "paper-stuffed" envelope had come to his attention.

Officials at the headquarters of the First National Bank in Boston, which handles all the ration banking accounts of its branches, gave grocers and marketmen a clean bill when they said that, allowing for minor errors, which were bound to occur, there was no evidence of any such practice in this area.

Counted by Grocers

Under the system, consumers' ration stamps are counted by grocers, packed into envelopes which bear the count on the face of the container, and then are deposited with the banks, and credited to the grocer's account.

It would be physically impossible to check each and every stamp thus passing through the banks. However, they are required to "spot check" at least 3 per cent, and in some instances the banks carry out a 100 per cent check.

Of 3,087 envelopes checked at the First National Bank's headquarters this morning, 225 showed minor errors—in some instances more stamps than the envelope was credited with containing, and in some cases fewer. On the whole, however, accounts were consistently accurate, according to Amasa M. Bosworth and William J. Drummey, of the Bank's rationing division.

Majority Honest

Clerks who picked the envelopes at random from large cardboard cartons—some 40 cartons containing approximately 40,000 envelopes of stamps are received daily—verified this by stating that never in their experience had they come across envelopes stuffed with blank paper.

However, the OPA has recognized the possibility of "chiseling" on the part of the grocers in the fact that only a small percentage of the envelopes are checked. For this reason, they are taking steps to make a more complete checkup, and should any violations occur, they will be reported at once to the U. S. Attorney's office for criminal action. During the time the sys-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

N. Y. Uses New Draft Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — The "streamlined" draft method, announced recently in Washington, which will permit men classified as 1-A to report at induction centers any time for preinduction physical examinations will be put into effect by all of the 280 local boards here this week, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, local director of Selective Service, said today.

Allies Weigh Priorities On Relief Plans

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—While the House of Representatives and the House of Commons, respectively, are debating United States and United Kingdom contributions to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, experts here are considering the warning the U. S. S. R. has issued via a Pravda article against letting relief be tainted with commercial considerations.

It isn't clear whether Pravda was merely expressing axiomatic generalties or whether the paper actually had concrete evidence of commercial interests trying to

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Halifax Offers Role in Policy To Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 25—A significant step has been taken toward the development of a unified "Empire foreign policy" as contrasted to an essentially British foreign policy.

In a speech before the Toronto Board of Trade on its 100th anniversary yesterday, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, declared that such a policy, which the Dominions presumably would formulate equally with Britain, is essential if the British Empire is to take its place beside the United States, Russia, and China as a guarantor of world order.

"Not Great Britain only, but the British Commonwealth and Empire must be the fourth power in that group, upon which, under Providence, the peace of the world will henceforth depend," Lord Halifax declared.

Lord Halifax stressed that an "Empire foreign policy," an "Empire economic policy," and an "Empire defense policy" were logical steps in the development of the British Commonwealth as exemplified in the Statute of Westminster which acknowledged complete equality of status of the Dominions with Britain.

Interdependence Stressed

The Ambassador pointed out that while that Statute of Westminster had assured equality of status, no effort had been made toward "equality of function," in the fields of foreign policy and

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Is This the Army? Breakfast in Bed

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky., Jan. 25 (AP)—This laugh is on the bugler who "can't get 'em up in the morning."

The story went like this . . . instead of the bugle a sweet ringing little breakfast bell tinkled musically in the barracks of Company B, 27th Tank Battalion, here. Mess attendants politely asked, "Here's the menu, will you order breakfast in bed?"

Tough G. I. Joes stared in amazement until their commander, Capt. Kenneth F. Maxey, Jr., grinned affirmation that it was no gag.

Because of the unit's fine showing in individual tank crew gunnery tests, Captain Maxey decided something should be done about it. . . . He hit on the idea of "breakfast in bed . . . in the Army."

Real menus provided a choice of eggs "up, over or scrambled" plus cereal and cream, grapefruit, toast, coffee or milk.

U. S. and Britain Bar Recognition to Bolivia; Commons Debate Links Spain to Subversion

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—The House of Commons today reflected the hardening of British attitude toward both Bolivia and Spain, bringing this country more into line with United States policy.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that the British Government does not recognize the present Bolivian revolutionary junta as the legal government of Bolivia. Consequently, the British Ambassador to Bolivia will not proceed to take up his post. Mr. Eden said the British Government accepted evidence of subversive activities in the Western Hemisphere by groups hostile to the United Nations.

Mr. Eden was pressed for assurance that Britain would, like the United States, take economic as well as diplomatic action against Bolivia. He replied that the British Government was in step with the United States in this matter.

Further questions in Commons sought to pin some responsibility onto Spain for Axis activity in South America. Mr. Eden would not go so far as to name Spain as responsible.

Embassy in Bolivia

Labor Member Neil MacLean asked if there were Fascist infiltration through the German Embassy in Spain and if Mr. Eden would find out what was being done, not merely in Bolivia but in other parts including Uruguay and Brazil.

Mr. Eden replied: "There are no German embassies in Uruguay or Brazil, but there is a German embassy in Bolivia. I hope one day we shall see that go. When that happens I think the position will improve."

Other MP's wanted stronger action to discourage Spain from selling wolfram to the Germans. The Government reply was that during the past year an average of about 100 tons monthly of this valuable mineral used in the production of steel, had gone to Spain and then to Germany. Britain itself had

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Associated Press

Pierre Boal

United States Ambassador to Bolivia.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — United States' refusal to recognize the revolutionary junta set up in Bolivia last Dec. 20 has served notice on pro-Axis elements in South America that Washington is prepared to defend openly and with vigor United Nations' unity and Pan-American co-operation.

A sharply worded note sent the La Paz Government by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, charging "subversive groups hostile to the Allied cause" with staging the recent coup in Bolivia followed weeks of conference and exchange of information with other American governments on the background of the Bolivian coup.

Failure of the note to implicate Argentine nationalists or pro-Axis elements in Buenos Aires with the overthrow of the Penaranda Government suggests that the United States has made progress in persuading Argentina to join the rest of the Pan-American world in breaking with the Axis. Also the delay in announcing the break with the Villarroel Government in La Paz, which provided grounds for increasing speculation here, suggests that developments in Buenos Aires are unfolding with speed and with favor to the Allied cause.

Others Due to Follow

The United States action which followed nonrecognition announcements by Uruguay, Cuba, and Venezuela should touch off general nonrecognition statements by the rest of the Pan-American

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

27 Per Cent of Families Overdrawn on Oil Ration

Twenty-seven per cent of the Massachusetts families using No. 2 fuel oil have already overdrawn their ration accounts, Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, warned today.

In a state-wide survey made last Wednesday by Mr. Doherty in co-operation with major oil distributors in every city of the Commonwealth, it was clearly established that one in every four Massachusetts families has gone over its allotment. The survey indicated, however, that the vast majority of families are staying within their ration schedule.

Based upon degree-day heating requirements, a fuel oil user should have used not more than 47 per cent of his entire ration allotment up to last Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mr. Doherty declared.

He said that the survey also showed that taking No. 2 oil users as a whole, 46 per cent of total rations had actually been consumed up to that date.

In stressing the seriousness of the situation Mr. Doherty pointed out that those who have overdrawn their oil allotments are infringing upon the total supply of fuel oil which the Petroleum Administration for War has made available for Massachusetts and are, therefore, imperiling the entire fuel oil ration system.

"The reasons," Mr. Doherty said, "for the excessive consumption of No. 2 oil by 27 per cent of the families of the State are numerous—some reasons are entirely legitimate and justifiable, while while other reasons indicate a selfish and improvident attitude. Unquestionably, many families have been obliged to use more oil than their ration schedule allowed because of illness in the homes."

Mr. Doherty also asserted that another important factor in the excess use of oil has been the scarcity of fireplace coal and wood. A great many of the fuel companies have reported, he said, that they have had practically no fireplace wood and coal to sell this year.

"Added to these legitimate and justifiable reasons, there still remains the fact that, undoubtedly, a great many families—far too many—have consumed their fuel oil with complete disregard to the ration program and to the fuel oil shortage existing on the nation's civilian front. Unfortunately, too, many people have decided to keep their houses pleasantly and comfortably warm regardless of whether or not they exceeded their rations.

"No. 4 ration fuel oil coupon is not effective until Feb. 8. A good portion of the 27 per cent who have exceeded their current ration privileges have used up their No. 1, 2, and 3 coupons, together with all or most all of the 'change' and emergency coupons provided for in this year's ration program.

"It was intended," he said, "that these 'change' and emergency coupons would be available throughout the whole heating season. Thus, families which have used up these 'change' coupons and their No. 3 coupons find themselves faced with two hardship conditions. First, they have exhausted their ration account and may find themselves either short of oil or completely out of it before Feb. 8, the effective date of the No. 4—and furthermore, the OPA does not permit borrowing ahead on No. 4 coupon before Feb. 8."

"Second, even though they may get by until Feb. 8, those who have used up all their 'change' coupons will unquestionably find themselves in difficulty during late February and March, should we have any unusual cold spells."

Mr. Doherty felt that Massachusetts had been extremely fortunate this year in not having many cold periods, thus enabling families to conserve on oil. He pointed out, however, that undoubtedly before spring there will be a series of cold spells which will cause a heavy drain on the existing fuel oil supply. Should this occur, he warned, many families may have inadequate fuel even though they get relief from their local boards.

Ration Bank Clerks Fail to Find 'Paper Stuffing'

By a Staff Photographer

Stamps Are Double Checked and Then Weighed, but Few Are Found Wanting

Consumers' ration stamps, after being handed in to grocers, are packed in sealed and signed envelopes and then sent to a ration bank, of which there are 600 in New England. Although it is physically impossible to check each envelope, a "spot check" is made, envelopes being selected at random from huge piles that come in daily. Not only are the stamps counted and sorted separately, but they are weighed as well. No evidence has been found at the First National Bank, where the above pictures were taken, of any envelopes being stuffed with blank paper, as is charged by Washington sources. Picture on the left shows Mrs. Eloise Dalco removing envelopes from a bag full which arrived at the bank today. Miss Marguerite Titus, on the right, checks statements as recorded on face of envelopes. By way of double checking these statements, stamps are removed, counted, and weighed. Picture on the right shows Mrs. Irma Dyment weighing stamps on a scale so delicate that variations of a single stamp show up immediately.

Postwar Jobs for Women Aim of Radcliffe Group

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Keen awareness that unemployed women will present a major postwar problem exists at Radcliffe College, and efforts are being exerted there to preware for it. Miss Edith Stedman, Director of the Radcliffe Appointment Bureau, announced today that a special advisory committee will meet next Monday evening at the home of W. K. Jordan, president of the college, to exchange ideas on the subject and perhaps come to some useful conclusions.

This board will include educators, personnel and placement directors, industrialists, and a representative from the War Manpower Commission.

"We hope to find out by means of this meeting," Miss Stedman said, "just how big the problem is likely to be, what its nature, and whether our present methods of getting ready for it are pointed in the right direction."

Both Miss Stedman and Mrs. Dwight Harken, who directs the Radcliffe training course in personnel administration, said they were concerned over the general omission of women from postwar re-employment plans.

"Women will, if anything, constitute a more numerous problem than the men," Mrs. Harken asserted, "and to say that most of them will marry or for other reasons remove themselves from the labor market is just wishful thinking, it seems to me."

More Important

Trained placement and guidance people will be more important than ever, she contended, when the time comes to make the many adjustments from high to low salaries and from a situation where there is a surplus of jobs to one where jobs are at a premium. In this, she added, the colleges, with their personnel training courses, can be exceedingly helpful, especially since management has recently become so aware of the value of the personnel department.

In a trip of investigation she made not long ago, Mrs. Harken found that factory owners, shipbuilders, industrialists pointed out to her not the latest ship they had built nor the newest machinery they had installed, but the personnel department they had built up. "That was the thing that had helped them the most," she said.

Whether this emphasis on employer-employee relations will continue after the war, she does not know. "In some of the big firms it will," she asserted, "but we must remember that we are at the height of patriotic feeling right now. Everywhere there is a sincere desire to return to their old jobs the men now in service, and to do it intelligently. Nevertheless, some of the personnel departments will be junked."

Radcliffe is urging girls to prepare themselves now with specific skills because this will put them in a slightly better position to get a job when the competition again becomes keen.

Girl Just Investigating

"One thing you ought to think about," Miss Stedman said, "is the difficulty the postwar period will throw in the way of the girl just graduating from college and looking for her first job. Women in the service will get veterans' preference, remember.

"This wartime period has been a lush one," she went on. "Girls could, on graduation, outline the kind of job they wanted, where they wanted to work, and at what salary. And it worked. They could get their wish. But after the war the party will be over and the ice cream eaten. We've got to prepare girls for that time."

Mrs. Harken foresees that the job-securing provisions of the Selective Service Act will be found to have so many loopholes as to be useless in a lot of instances.

"I know of one proprietor of a small butter and egg store," she said, "who needs just a single helper. Since Pearl Harbor he has had 30 in succession. Does he owe jobs to all 30 or just to the first one? The Selective Service Act is not at all clear on this."

Both Miss Stedman and Mrs. Harken predicted that women in business and industry are going to be the last to be thought of in the postwar planning.

Monday's meeting will be attended by: Alvin Dodd, President of the American Management Association; Lawrence Appley, Vice-President of the Vick Chemical Co., and Executive Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Helen Baker, assistant director of the Industrial Relations Section at Princeton University; Alvah Kindall, Director of Personnel, H. P. Hood & Sons; Fritz Roethlisberger of the Harvard Business School; T. North Whitehead of Harvard Business School; Sumner Slichter, economist and Lamont University Professor at Harvard; Mrs. Harken and Miss Stedman.

Navy Planes Upset Sleep? Get Numbers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—If you're troubled by low-flying airplanes upsetting your livestock or disturbing your sleep, get their number.

This is the advice Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine is giving to constituents who have been complaining about planes swooping between their barns and farmhouses and missing within an inch, the steeples of old New England churches.

After a red-hot letter from Bernard Seamon, of the picturesque town of Wiscasset, protesting that planes from the Brunswick Naval Air Station were dipping so low that trees on the main street were swayed by the "wash" and a church steeple had been missed only by quick maneuvering, Mrs. Smith, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, wrote to Commander J. C. Alderman, commandant.

Though he didn't for a moment condone such foolhardiness, a definite infraction of Navy rules, Commander Alderman went Mr. Seamon one better.

"One of our officers," he told Mrs. Smith, "is now awaiting trial by a court-martial for having flown between the uprights of the Bath (Maine) bridge."

He went on to philosophize: "One of the difficulties of the war in the air is that it must be fought by young men. Extreme youth and extreme discretion have never gone together."

The Commander said he had a previous complaint from John Gould, of Lisbon Falls, who argued: "With several thousand cubic miles of untenanted atmosphere surrounding us, it seems scarcely necessary for your fliers to use that small portion that lies between my house and barn as they did at precisely 2:44 o'clock this afternoon."

Seriously, the Commander told Mrs. Smith, Navy regulations forbid a plane to fly below 500 feet except when landing or taking off. It would facilitate enforcement, he said, if residents whose hearts had been frightened into their mouths by escapades of Navy fliers, would get the number of the plane and not just report the low flying.

The same co-operation, it was indicated here, would be appreciated in any section of the country where low-flying planes have unduly disrupted peaceful living on the home front.

Thrilling Job of 'Black Cats' Told by Newton Navy Air Pilot

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There may be glamour in being a Navy air pilot, but after 18 months in the Pacific area Lieut. (jg) Richard L. "Dick" Granger of Newton Highlands is still looking for it.

Flying the Navy's big "Black Cats"—Catalina Flying Boats with wheels—on all-night patrol over Japanese-held islands and enemy-infested waters comes under the head of hard work, according to the young Newton pilot, now home on well-deserved leave.

"For nine months we were based on Henderson Field, Guadalcanal (not to be confused with the original and better known Henderson Field on Midway), and our job was to scout enemy task forces, spot Japanese ships, and keep an eye out for the famous Tokyo Express.

"There was no mistake about the name our planes were given," Dick explained. "We did our flying at night and our Catalinas were painted black to increase the difficulty of the enemy in locating them.

Fly 700 Miles

"We would go up stairs around seven in the evening and fly up to 700 miles from our base, returning at dawn," the young veteran airman continued. "Most of the time it was pretty dull going with no sign of Mr. Jap and frequently fighting bad weather and flying on instruments.

"Where's the glamour in that?" he grinned.

But the "Black Cats" have played an important part in the grim battle being waged in the South Pacific, notwithstanding the understatement by the Newton pilot.

"One of our assignments was to keep the Japs awake nights on Munda in the days before we seized the important airfield," Dick related.

"We would glide in quietly from a considerable height after the Japs had bedded down for the night. When we were about 200 feet above the runways we would cut our motors on and roar them. I defy any Jap to sleep through that racket.

Sent to Munda

"One night, it must have been in March, 1943, we were sent out to liquidate a small ship and dock at the end of a Munda runway," the Navy flier said.

"Our first maneuver," he grinned, "was for the crew to toss out empty bottles. You see they make quite a howl on the way down. Then we glided in several times and gave them the roaring motor treatment.

"On the next trip over we tossed them a few mortar shells and by that time the Japs were thoroughly awake and popping off. We came in for one more parting shot with a couple of 500 pounders (bombs). It was pitch black and impossible to use our bombsights so we dive-bombed them leaving our objectives in the shape of shoe strings.

"That night marked the end of quiet runs over Munda. From then on Mr. Jap was on the alert.

Not Every Night

Members of the "Black Cat" squadron flew only every third or fourth night, Lieutenant Granger said.

"Sleeping in the daytime on Guadalcanal was tough because of the extreme heat," he explained. "After a night of flying 12 to 14 hours we would usually have three days on the ground to get rested for the next one."

Lieutenant Granger's squadron spotted three Naval bombardments of Munda and two of Bougainville. It also scouted the battle of Kula Gulf in which the heroic cruiser Helena went down.

Spotting a bombardment, he explained, meant flying over the objective and reporting to the ships on their markmanship.

"Usually we had only to radio 'right on,'" the Navy flier said. "Those guys could hit a cocoanut at eight miles."

By a Staff Photograph

Lieut. (j.g.) "Dick" Granger

Navy PBY pilot from Newton Highlands, who is home on leave after 18 months in the Pacific war zone.

N. E. Ration Bank Accounts Are 'Frozen'

Continued from Page 1

tem has been in operation, they added, something over 100 direct violations have been uncovered, and suspensions have been ordered.

All agreed, however, that by and large, the majority of the grocers of New England were strictly honest, the few violations being characterized as the "two or three rotten apples which spoil the barrel."

One point emphasized by OPA officials and grocers alike, was the lack of efficient manpower. With school children and other part-time workers being used to fill in for the emergency, the difficulty the grocers experienced in keeping an accurate tally on ration points is generally recognized.

Evidence of purchases of rationed food without stamps is apparent in many stores, especially the larger places where managers cannot keep a close watch on their employees, and where the latter are frequently careless or indifferent.

The proprietors, in most cases, exercise every possible care in checking ration points, even calling upon their wives and families to help count stamps. But, with the help situation what it is, errors—and even violations—are bound to occur, OPA officials admit.

Speaking in behalf of the grocers, William A. Hawkes, President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, said that he did not believe there was another place in the whole United States where there is such a unity of understanding between the dealers and the OPA.

"They have confidence in us, and we have confidence in them," he said. He added that he could not account for reports of ration point envelopes being stuffed with blank paper.

"The majority of the grocers have been behind in their rationing accounts for some time, due to shrinkages of meats and other items, but in nearly every instance, when a grocer applies to his local rationing board for extra stamps, his request is granted. Under such a system, there is no need to go to any such extremes as falsely stuffing an envelope," he said.

Gallucci Witnesses Testify Never Hearing Him Slur U. S.

Defense witnesses in the denaturalization proceedings against Francesco P. Gallucci, former Italian language radio broadcaster in Boston, testified in Federal Court today that they never heard Mr. Gallucci speak against the American Government.

It was the fifth day of the trial, which is being held in a jury-waived session before Judge Francis J. W. Ford. The Government rested its case on Friday.

Guido Segre, former Italian Consul General in Boston, who testified on Friday that he was relieved of his duties because he was a Jew, said under questioning by Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney, that the Dopolavoro of Massachusetts, of which Mr. Gallucci was the head, was in the same framework as the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro in Italy.

The former consulate head said in answer to a question by defense counsel Thomas C. O'Brien, that he never knew of the existence of a "blacklist" of Italians not loyal to the Fascist Government, which it was testified earlier in the case, was kept at the Boston Italian Consulate.

Richard Tremontano, a Boston salesman and friend of Mr. Gallucci, said he had no knowledge of Mr. Gallucci's alleged intention to return to Italy. It had been charged that Mr. Gallucci intended to return to Italy to claim his share of his father's estate on the latter's demise. Testimony further disclosed that Mr. Gallucci's father owned a foundry and a shipyard in Naples, employing about 3,000 persons.

Boston City Councillor Joseph Russo, called as a defense witness, testified he had been a member of the Dopolavoro chapter which met on Hanover Street, but had attended few meetings.

The City Councillor testified it was his opinion that Mr. Gallucci believed in the American form of government. Under questioning by the District Attorney, he said he was present at the meeting at which the Marquis DiConstantin, then Italian Consul General in Boston, was made an honorary member of Dopolavoro. But he said he did not recall hearing Mr. Gallucci speak or seeing the Fascist salute given.

A program for a Dopolavoro excursion to the New York World's Fair in August, 1939, was introduced as evidence, in which Mr. Russo's name appeared as a member of the executive committee which planned the trip.

A Label that Means Assurance

Here is a label known for years to stand for quality, good taste, and fair price. It is your best assurance in buying furs today.

Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.

376 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. Ken. 3870

HOUSEHOLD REPAIRS AND SERVICES

Every convenience and service to keep the home happy. Look under the classification wanted.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTER

BOSTON

Little Building 80 Boylston Street

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Press Librarians Discuss Task in War

The wartime problems of newspaper librarians and the work of newspapers in general during the war, were topics discussed at a meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, held at the headquarters of The Christian Science Monitor here last night.

The Chapter met under the presidency of Miss Mary E. Howard, with Miss Blanche L. Davenport, Librarian of The Christian Science Monitor, as hostess. The librarians were welcomed by A. Warren Norton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who congratulated them for the important part they play in enabling the American people to know itself at this time of crisis. "The availability of recorded experience," he said, "will affect the progress of democracy not only in this country but throughout the world."

William Alcott, Librarian of the Boston Globe, said his newspaper was presenting a complete set of micro-film files of the paper since its inception in 1872 to the Boston Public Library in honor of its former editor, Charles Henry Taylor. Saville R. Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, discussed the difficult problem of the Press in turning from the largely factual reporting of wartime to complex political reporting when the peace is being organized.

Fish Lumpers Quit Because Pay Is Cut

Lumpers, employed to discharge cargoes of fish at Boston fish pier, struck today because the fishermen who hire them have cut their pay from $15 to $10 a man for each job The pay cut was in effect yesterday also, the day the first heavy catch of fish had come into Boston since the recent three months' strike of fishermen; but Boston fish dealers paid the difference in the lumpers' pay rather than have the supply further delayed, it was learned.

This morning the fishermen themselves provided a temporary solution by unloading the approximate 500,000 pounds brought in in seven vessels.

Customarily, five lumpers are engaged to discharge each cargo of fish. If the total amount aboard is 100,000 pounds or less, the rate paid each man used to be $15 for the job; if more, the rate of pay rose accordingly.

A meeting is expected shortly to attempt to adjust the differences. Fishermen and lumpers are all members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. While idle, the fishermen voted the decrease in lumpers' pay.

WPB Gets Trestle In Scrap Drive; 500 Tons of Iron

A railroad trestle which will yield 500 tons of scrap iron was given to the War Production Board today by the Massachusetts Conservation Department. It now bridges the Westfield River at Agawam.

The transaction represented a year-long attempt to get the bridge into the hands of the salvage division of WPB for scrap metal. There was a legal snag, but it was overcome today when United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen gave the Conservation Department a requisition and receipt for the bridge.

Meanwhile, collection of waste paper goes on throughout the Bay State. Lexington will gather in its hoarded piles of scrap paper on Thursday and Friday of this week. On Sunday, Woburn will attempt to surpass the 94-ton record it set two months ago.

Talk on Paintings

W. G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a distinguished authority on western painting, will give a free gallery talk in the Museum tomorrow at 2 p. m. His subject will be "Later Italian Paintings."

Red Cross Starts Water Safety Course

A Red Cross water safety course to meet wartime emergencies is being given in Boston at both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., it was announced today by Alexander Houston, director for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

Based on information obtained through the War Shipping Administration, the Boston Police Ballistics Bureau, the Army Ballistic Research Laboratory, the Aberdeen Proving Ground, the Coast Guard, and the Navy, the course will teach safety in emergencies at sea. The material used in the course is in use by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in teaching men functional swimming and water safety.

Senior life saving classes also open at the same time—Feb. 1, Feb. 3 and Feb. 7. Full information may be obtained from the Red Cross at Kenmore 8160.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Dean Edwin J. van Etten will give a travel talk on "The Road to Sinai" during the fifty-sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, at Hotel Vendome at 6:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Piranesi Etchings" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Medieval Crafts." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5. Radio Timetable: Page 4.

War Jobs Off

Continued from Page 1

the 24 months since Jan. 1, 1942, and is not regarded as important. The other pay recessions came in February of 1943, amounting to 27 cents and in July of 1943, 33 cents.

The all-time record for high average pay in Massachusetts industry was recorded last November, when the weekly "take home" of the wage earner reached $43.87. Last month is slipped back 32 cents to $43.55. The weekly pay roll also diminished by $423,940, but still held high at $23,185,203.

Big Drop in December

As to the slacking off of the war industry, establishments reporting in the State's survey listed 349,482 wage earners engaged on war orders in November, and 342,329 in December, or 7,153 less.

The six principal war industries in the State reported 205,343 workers in November and 202,766 in December, a falling off of 2,577. These industries, ranked by number of employees, are named by state as follows: electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies including radio; shipbuilding; foundry and machine shop products; woolen and worsted goods; cotton goods; and machine and small working tools.

Five cities were officially named as having a weekly average above $50 for all their workers in manufacturing. These were Beverly with $57.96, Springefild $50.39, Lynn $50.22, Somerville $50.19 and Chicopee $50.05. Though Quincy undoubtedly leads them all with the highest average in the state, its figure is not given, in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information relative to the dominating shipyard there.

Boston showed $45.21, standing ninth in the official list of 10 cities exceeding the state average. The remainder covered Gardner $46.99, Worcester $46.89, Norwood $46.23 and Holyoke $45.08.

O'Connell and Oxnam Decry Anti-Semitism in Joint View

In a joint statement representing the official views of Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths concerning the recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism in Boston, William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, spokesman for the Massachusetts Council of Churches, today decried racial intolerance as a complete reversal of the teachings of Jesus and guarantees in the American Constitution.

The joint statement designed to place Roman Catholics and Protestants solidly on record against intolerance in any of its forms reads:

"The great law of Christian life is Christ's law of love of God and love of our neighbor. The New Year summons us again to what should be our sacred duty, the fulfillment of that divine law. Like God's great mercy, Christian love is boundless; it extends to all our fellowmen. It does not ask their nationality, race or social position.

"Inspired by this magnanimous concept, the Constitution of our beloved country protects the personal dignity and the equality before the law of every citizen. Hence racial antagonism or lack of mutual respect of man for man offends both the precepts of the Almighty and the traditions of our beloved nation. Petty bigotry, of whatever kind, contradicts the teachings of Christ and the guarantees of the Constitution.

"It is the prayer of all men of good will that discord and intolerance so alien both to the Gospel of Christ and to the democratic spirit of our country, may never gain a foothold in this land. By fidelity to its own heritage of broad understanding and harmony, our country, while fully respecting the worthy traditions of other nations, shall continue to be a blessed example to all the peoples of the earth."

Commenting further on the stand of Christians against racial intolerance, Bishop Oxnam, Methodist Church leader, said "I count it a high privilege, as a representative of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, to join with Cardinal O'Connell in this word which I trust may help to extend Christian love and strengthen American democracy. The statement makes it abundantly clear that Christians and Americans reject all forms of racial antagonism as repugnant both to their faith and their patriotism. It reveals Christians of (Roman) Catholic and Protestant persuasion one in firm resolve that discord and intolerance shall gain no foothold in this land. Recent anti-Semitic outbreaks, discrimination against Negroes and intolerance of any kind anywhere are condemned in this pronouncement which directs attention to the central teaching of our faith, namely, love of God and of brother."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not so cold tonight with occasional light rain beginning and continuing through Wednesday; cloudy with little change in temperature Wednesday; gentle winds tonight becoming moderate.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy and not so cold tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and not so cold tonight with occasional light snow, except rain near the coast continuing through Wednesday; little change in temperature Wednesday.

Vermont: Cloudy and not so cold tonight; cloudy with little change in temperature Wednesday; occasional light snow beginning tonight continuing through Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:13 p. m.; height 10.1 feet. Wednesday, 12:29 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.

Manpower Vital Factor In Brazil Rubber Output

How Brazil's manpower problems constitute the key to the gathering of wild rubber in the Amazon Basin and Brazil's Northeast is told by Roland Hall Sharp, who represented The Christian Science Monitor in a rubber tour sponsored by the United States Rubber Development Corporation. He now is on an independent survey of rubber and other South American problems. The tenth in a series of articles follows.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTALEZA, Brazil — How to bring more manpower to bear on wild-rubber gathering remains the key to results not only in the Amazon Basin but in dried regions of Brazil's Northeast.

Everywhere from Belém near the Amazon's mouth to the richest rubber areas of Bolivia and back to this drought-stricken zone where both men and rubber are gathered, the demand is the same: "Give us manpower and we can do this job."

Manpower in turn cannot be found by the twist of a hydrant or the pasting up of posters on mud walls of huts in village streets, as those responsible for enlisting men know from experience.

Here in the State of Ceará exists the greatest single reservoir of available manpower for rubber gathering. Yet when you travel in the Amazon or into rubber-producing districts of the northeast, you find many spots parched for what the Brazilians call braços, or arms, to do the work.

Delicate Resource

This is not only a problem of transport, although transport looms large. Manpower, a delicate resource moved by human feelings, is not a machine to be cranked into automatic action.

Officials in Rio de Janeiro, when explaining why so few men had been sent into the Amazon, stressed the human factor. To persuade a man to leave his home and go into the unknown hazards of the Amazon—that is the first and indispensable act of recruitment.

Compulsion has not been introduced. The rubber workers are volunteers.

To get a clearer picture of the labor situation, place yourself in the home of a potential rubber gatherer here in the arid Northeast.

The home itself will be simple, and, by North American standards, uninviting. It may have only one room, or two. The floor is dirt. Through the open doorway and sngle window may be seen, fringed at the top by dry palm fronds of the thatched roof, a field dried to the roots and beyond by three years of drought.

Water Scarce

Anything that could better the lot of the family would be welcome. The only water for the whole village comes from two holes in the sand of the dried river bottom. One is rimmed by a square wooden box. The other holds back the walls of sand with staves of a small keg.

Into these small pools the villagers dip their gourd ladles and fill earthern jars which the women carry on their heads.

It is a period of migration. The Menendez family across the way has packed up its scant belongings and started the long trek, on foot, to the nearest road where a passing truck might carry its members to Petrolina on the São Francisco River. There they would head upstream by stern-wheel river boat, southward into Brazil's pioneer regions of Minas Geraes or Goyaz, where the rains fall in their season on vegetation of never-failing green.

Others have gone in different directions, as their precursors have gone for generations from this land of alternating fertility and wind-blown dust.

Rubber Call

Through the village has come word of the call for braços to bring in rubber. Men from Fortaleza, the Capital, have come with posters and pamphlets telling Brazilians of their patriotic duty to send rubber across the seas. Tanks and airplanes of the United Nations have been pictured as rolling forward to victory on treads and tires that could be made possible by men from this village.

On hunger diets and scanning brazen skies that day after day offer no promise of rain, the family is brought reluctantly to the decision that some move must be made. Shall it be into the Amazon?

If so, what about the family? O Senhor and João, the eldest boy, have four stout braços to give. Can A Senhora and the three small children make the long trip to the Amazon?

The family has two alternatives. It can migrate on its own as a unit, joining other families and using any available means of transport. Or it can avail itself of official Brazilitn migration services.

Contract Wages

To obtain the fullest official aid, the family head and João would have to sign contracts. They would agree to place themselves at the disposition of the rubber program for two years. Their wages in return would be 6 Brazilian cruzeiros a day, or about 30 cents U. S., while traveling, and 10, written Cr$10,00, while working. The family would receive from Cr$7,00 to Cr$11,00 a day. In Brazil the legal minimum wage is Cr$6,00.

At the end of the two-year period, return transportation to their home would be provided. If sickness or other circumstance should require an earlier return, this also would be provided free.

The main route followed by migrating workers is over various roads to the railhead at Therezĩna on the western border of Ceará, and by rail to São Luiz do Maranhão. Boats complete the journey to Belém and into the Amazon River system.

In the Amazon, most of the transportation is in the hands of SNAPP, a Brazilian Government organization. The Rubber Development Corporation also has ships and small boats. Many commercial firms and individual owners of sailing boats complete the river transport.

Rubber Agencies

Summarizing relations of the various alphabetical agencies as detailed in this and preceding articles:

CAETE in Rio de Janeiro now supervises rubber labor going into the Amazon.

SAVA, acting under CAETE, provides especially for camps and feeding of workers as they move inland from Belém.

SNAPP and the RDC provide shipping to supplement that of commercial firms and individuals.

The RDC brings in supplies for direct distribution to its own staff, and for indirect commercial distribution through mercantile houses.

Sanitation has been entrusted to SESP, the Brazilian Serviço Especial de Sanitacão Publica, as well as to the Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Finally, the Banco de Credito da Borracha finances projects for rubber production and is the sole agency empowered to buy rubber.

All of these agencies, and others which indirectly affect the rubber program, have one aim. It is to find rubber workers, transport them, and supply them with needed equipment. The worker is the key figure.

At the main source of new workers here in the Northeast, it appears that present policies of the rubber program are attracting as many men as existing transportation facilities can handle, but not nearly so many as the Amazon should have. Because of the drought, it is likely that the men willing to go could overtax any transport made available here in the next year, unless drastic action is taken.

General Pardoned In Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—A Justice Department official said Jan. 24 that President Roosevelt has granted an unconditional pardon to Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of the Army's Hawaiian Department, cited for contempt of court last year for refusing to comply with a writ of habeas corpus.

The case grew out of a conflict between civil and military authorities in Hawaii over the question whether the right of habeas corpus operates under partial martial law.

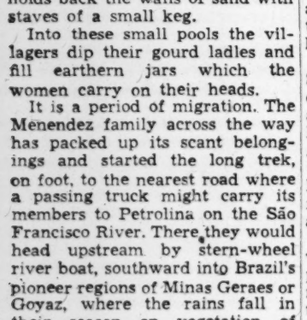
The writ issued by Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger in Honolulu called on General Richardson to present in court two prisoners of German ancestry held by the Army.

No-Strike Pledge Made by Printers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The National War Labor Board Jan. 24 accepted conditional pledges of co-operation in the Government's no-strike policy from four of the five members of the International Typographical Union Executive Council and concluded its hearings on I. T. U. wage and strike policies.

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, declared that the fifth Executive Councilman, Woodruff Randolph, I. T. U. Secretary-Treasurer, was in "a position of contempt" for failure to appear at the hearing. The NWLB planned an executive session to determine whether it will subpoena Mr. Randolph. Board members said they had no power to cite him for contempt.

To Find How Lovely YOUR HAIR Can Be...

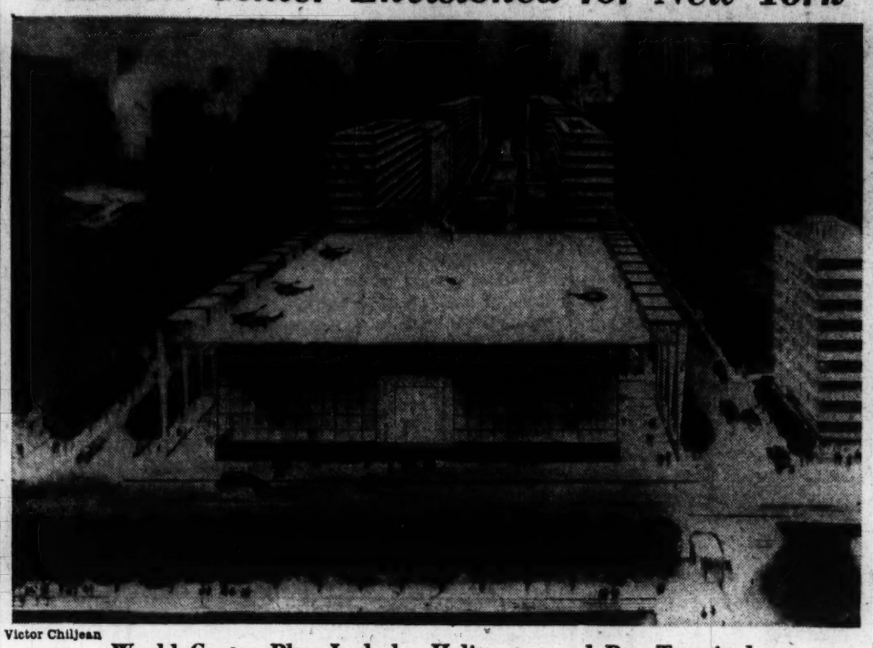


If you are completely satisfied with your hair, if its loveliness is the cynosure of all eyes—don't read this advertisement. But if you want to find how glamourously lovely your hair can be—please, *please* give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO *Genuine Castile* SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC., WALTHAM, MASS.
DIVISION OF FOOTHAM OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Fashion Center Envisioned for New York



Victor Chiljean

World Center Plan Includes Helicopter and Bus Terminals

Proposed New York war memorial buildings in style center would include a convention auditorium, seating 25,000, an opera house seating 5,000, a music hall, and a school of industrial art, as well as underground automobile parking areas.

The report handed to Mayor F. H. La Guardia pointed out that America's opportunity lies in direction of mass-production design, with no intention of superseding Paris as the source for much of the design of the luxury apparel.

Discharge Pay of $100-$300 Provided in Compromise Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Senate and House conferees drew up a compromise bill providing $100 to $300 mustering-out pay for servicemen and women yesterday, with the top payment going to those who serve overseas or in Alaska.

The measure, designed to win speedy passage in both Houses, generally retains the House-approved range of payments and the Senate's restrictions on service.

Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado estimated the cost of the compromise proposal at $3,000,000,000 or $600,000,000 less than the House measure, and $2,500,000,000 less than the Senate version.

The scale provides:

$100 to service men and women who serve less than 60 days in the continental United States.

$200 to those who serve more than 60 days in this country.

$300 for those with service overseas or in Alaska.

The House bill had provided $300 for 60 or more days and a minimum of $100 for less than 60 days, regardless of whether the service was at home or abroad. The Senate's sliding scale called for payments ranging from $200 to $500, depending on the length and place of service.

The compromise legislation will come up in the House on Wednesday.

Any serviceman or woman would be eligible for discharge pay except:

Those whose base pay exceeds $200 monthly, which excludes captains and those with higher ranks.

Those dishonorably discharged.

Those who are discharged at their own request to get employment, which includes many who reached the age of 38 while in service.

Those who served as students.

Women who withdrew from the WAAC when it became the WAC.

Members of the WAC who are honorably discharged for physical disability would be eligible, however.

Committee Dispute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The House became entangled in its own rules yesterday, and failed to settle a jurisdictional dispute over which committee should have the major responsibility for veterans' legislation.

The members spent an hour in debate, then voted, 201 to 47, to vest large authority for such legislation with the World War Veterans Committee headed by Representative John Rankin (D) of Mississippi—only to discover it had amended the rules of the 77th Congress instead of the current 78th Congress.

Thus, Chairman Adolph Sabath, (D) of Illinois, of the Rules Committee, said the committee responsibilities of the House had not been changed by yesterday's action.

Several members, including Chairman Graham Barden, (D) of North Carolina, of the Education Committee and Chairman John Lesinski (D) of Michigan, of the Invalid Pensions Committee, objected to the plan, contending it would strip other committees of responsibilities long vested with them.

Jungle Fighters Get Main Street By Simple Turning of Radio Dials

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Armed Forces Radio Service has explained how it is fulfilling its "intention to put Main Street, U. S. A., as close to the men overseas as their radio dials."

In the first public report since its organization in May, 1942, as a section of the Morale Services Division, the AFRS said it was supplying radio links with Army, Navy, Marine and Seabee units in 47 different countries through 300 stations.

Capt. Martin H. Work of the Broadcast Distribution Department said at a press conference that the Service was sending out 37,400 electrical transcriptions each month, an increase of 500 per cent over January, 1942.

He said the Service was operating 57 of its own broadcasting stations in active war theaters, 115 sound systems on hospital ships and in mobile units and had agreements with 134 foreign stations to transmit its programs.

In addition, Captain Work said the Service now was broadcasting 515 hours of shortwave programs compared to 102 hours a year ago.

He pointed out that an Army network of 20 stations now dot Alaska, one of them put into operation on Kiska six hours after the island was recaptured.

In England, he added, the Service was operating a network of 19 stations linked closely to six others in North Ireland.

Maj. Irving Fogel of the Technical Production Department, said the average cost of the 8,010 fifteen-minute programs produced by the Service in 1943, was $68.50.

Capt. J. Carter Herman of the Distribution Department said the Service was now broadcasting newscasts on regular schedule over nine shortwave beams.

Benjamin Franklin

quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

". . . Our future safety will depend on our union and our virtue . . . Let us therefore beware of being lulled into a dangerous security; and of being both enervated and impoverished by luxury; of being weakened by internal contentions and divisions; of being shamefully extravagant in contracting private debts, while we are backward in discharging honorably those of the public; of neglect in military exercises and discipline, and in providing stores of arms and munitions of war, to be ready on occasion; for all these are circumstances that give confidence to enemies, and diffidence to friends; and the expenses required to prevent a war are much lighter than those that will, if not prevented, be absolutely necessary to maintain it."

Let's All Back the Attack!
BUY WAR BONDS

Bond Sales To Individuals 863 Millions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Individual bond sales in the Fourth War Loan hit $863,000,000 in yesterday's Treasury report, a gain of $81,000,000 over the Jan. 22 total.

The drive thus was nearing the 16 per cent mark of the $5,500,000,000 goal set for individual sales, with reports on "big money" purchases toward the $14,000,000,000 over-all objective still being withheld for the balance of this month.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, in a statement, called for "overwhelming support" of the drive "as positive evidence to our enemy that their defeat is at hand."

"The Fourth War Loan is an urgent call on our people to continue support of the armed forces of America," General Marshall declared. "The time has arrived in this war when the home front must make a maximum effort.

"We are undertaking the most difficult and ambitious military operations in history. Our soldiers who are to carry the burden of the battles and make the inevitable sacrifices must be supported in every possible manner.

"There must be fresh reserves of material to replace that destroyed in combat. There must be ships and landing craft to replace those damaged or sunk. There must be planes and still more planes to replace those lost in the great battles in the air. The overwhelming success of the Fourth War Loan will serve as positive evidence to our enemy that their defeat is at hand."

Plea to Rail Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, suggested to the nation's railroad workers today that they buy War Bonds with the retroactive pay they will receive under the recent wage settlement. Some $205,000,000 and 1,500,000 employees are involved.

The Treasury head wrote to the presidents of all railroads and to union leaders urging them to request the workers to put the money into bonds during the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan.

Red Cross Emblem Ban in Trade Gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Legislation applying a gradual legal ban against the commercial use of the Red Cross emblem was passed by the Senate over the protest of Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, that in its present form it might subject business firms to severe financial losses.

Senator Tydings tried unsuccessfully to incorporate in the bill by Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, a provision which would allow firms deprived of long-standing trade marks to sue the Government for damages in the Court of Claims.

The bill, which must be acted upon by the House, would prohibit the use of the Red Cross name or emblem in trade marks after July 1, 1947, except that stocks manufactured before that date could legally be sold until July 1, 1953. In addition, manufacturers would be permitted a limited use of the name Red Cross until 1953 in the changeover to a new insignia.

Also approved was a companion bill prohibiting commercial use of the Coat of Arms of the Swiss Confederation, consisting of a white cross on a red background.

Frederick Van Nuys

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who passed on at his home near Vienna, Va., today, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and had served in the Senate since March 4, 1933, as a Democrat from Indiana.

Last fall he started a sweeping investigation of the liquor industry. He also was a member of the Senate Committees on Senate Relations, Indian Affairs, and Executive Expenditures.

Frequently at odds with the Administration, Senator Van Nuys fought President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan in 1937 and was aligned against the Administration on many other issues.

However, he was a stanch supported of President Roosevelt's foreign policies even in the controversial period before the war.

Senator Van Nuys was the Senate sponsor for the controversial antilynching bill, which still is pending. He also advocated Federal legislation to outlaw the poll tax as a qualification for voting.

His passing on reduced the Democratic-held seats in the Senate to 57, with the Republicans holding 37 and the Progressive Party one.

Senator Van Nuys, whose home was Indianapolis, unseated James E. Watson, veteran Republican, in the 1932 Democratic landslide and was re-elected by a tight margin in 1938 after fighting the Indiana Democratic organization for the nomination.

A native of Falmouth, Ind., Senator Van Nuys was a graduate of Earlham College and Indiana Law School, and served as United States District Attorney for Southern Indiana from 1920 to 1922. His public life also included service in the Indiana Legislature and State Democratic organization.

The Senator's only son, William, is a naval air corps lieutenant serving overseas.

NEW WRITERS NEEDED

New writers needed to re-write ideas in newspapers, magazines and books. Splendid opportunity to "break into" fascinating writing field. May bring you up to $5.00 per hour spare time. Experience unnecessary. Write today for FREE details. NO OBLIGATION. Postcard will do.
COMPORT WRITER'S SERVICE
210-F4 South 7th St. Louis (2), Mo.

Senate Starts Meat Spoilage Investigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—A Senate investigation was begun today into charges by Sen. John Thomas (R) of Idaho that "large quantities" of meats have spoiled or had to be destroyed because Goverment officials refused to suspend meat rationing temporarily.

Representatives of independent meat packers were invited to testify before an agriculture subcommittee named to hear Senator Thomas' plea that a rationing holiday be declared to allow consumers to buy up a current surplus, particularly of pork.

In a resolution asking the Senate to go on record as favoring an indefinite rationing recess, Senator Thomas asserted:

"Packers and slaughterers have been compelled to remove surplus meat from storage facilities in order to provide space for new supplies, with the result that large quantities of such (meat) products have been destroyed or allowed to spoil."

Senator Thomas introduced a resolution asking the Senate to indorse an indefinite rationing recess after War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration officials had contended such a recess would result in a maldistribution of supplies and had denied that a real meat surplus exists in the light of prospective heavy future demands.

"I am hopeful," Senator Thomas wrote in a letter to subcommittee chairman, Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, "that these hearings will produce factual information regarding the handling of meat and that from such facts we can determine whether (1) a meat holiday should be declared now or (2) whether it might be advisable in the event of another similar crisis in the future and (3) whether any need for corrective legislation exists."

N. Y. Enrollment For Primaries Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — With Democrats topping Republicans by 789,394 in this preponderaptly Democratic metropolis, New York City's enrollment figures for the 1944 primaries on March 28 and Aug. 15 make a total of 1,751,156. All three legal parties reflected an enrollment drop under 1942, when the combined figure was 2,096,294, with 1,514,341 Democrats registered as compared with 1,117,789 for this year.

The 1944 Republican enrollment is 328,395, or about one Republican to four Democrats, and the American Labor Party has 173,342 enrollees about on to seven Democrats.

Women enrolling as Republican this year exceeded for the first time the number of men, 170,342 to 158,043, but for all three parties, men enrollees totaled 925,056 to 826,100 women.

War ballots totaled 30,198.

New War Ballot Scheme Vexed by 'State Rights'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The "state's rights" issue which blocked the Senate's first attempt to set up a uniform absentee voting system for the armed forces came back today to harass backers of a revived Federal war ballot plan.

And it was only one of a score of objections standing in the path of a new service vote bill which sponsors hurried onto the Senate floor in an effort to undo an earlier decision leaving it up to the states to collect their own votes from the fighting fronts.

The new bill retains a Federal ballot form for President, Vice-President, and Congress, and sets up a bi-partisan Federal Ballot Commission. But it gives local election officials complete authority to pass on the validity of ballots cast under the plan.

A group of southern Democrats —among them some of the Senators who beat down the original service voting bill—got behind an amendment today, however, which provides:

"Nothing herein does in fact or shall be construed to violate, repeal, abrogate, nullify, or change in any form or manner the election laws, rules and regulations, or the voting requirements of any state."

A charge by Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio that War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox have supported a uniform Federal ballot law for soldier voting because "they are running for a fourth term too" precipitated a sharp verbal clash in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Taft challenged a joint statement by Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox that the services could not insure delivery of state absentee ballots because of the uncertainties of war.

"The truth is the Army and Navy have been determined to have a Federal ballot, and have been determined not to have state ballots," Senator Taft said. "Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox are running for a fourth term too. They are convinced that they are essential to the conduct of the war. I don't believe what they say about their inability to deliver state ballots."

Administration forces won a tactical victory in rejecting a motion by Senator Taft who had proposed that the Senate take up the subsidy bill first. Five Democrats who supported the Taft motion were Senators John H. Bankhead, John H. Overton, Burton K. Wheeler, John L. McClellan, and Richard B. Russell.

SAVE TIME TIRES BY MAIL

Build up a sizable account in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for use after the war. Safety, plus regular interest. Send post card for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail"; gives all details of easy, convenient savings plan.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
ALBANY 1, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Gain New Energy AT PINKHAM NOTCH CAMP

Gain new energy and joy with a refreshing winter vacation at this famous Appalachian Mountain Club lodge at the foot of Tuckerman Ravine. Trail and open slopes skiing. Expert ski instructor. Rates $4.00 a day. Weekly ski-coast cards available.
It's easy to reach the Camp by train and bus. Send for schedules and Booklet C.
Altitude 2000 Feet
JOE DODGE, Manager
Gorham, N. H. Tel. 2-2-2

MEXICO CITY and Monterrey

American Airlines provides swift, daily service to these important Mexican cities. Please make reservations well in advance.

Call the nearest American Airlines Office

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

IT'S ONLY FAIR TO TELL YOU

"Trains are crowded these days. You'll be more comfortable at home"

We are grateful for the tolerant understanding and cooperative spirit of our patrons. But it is only fair to tell you that *we do not know when* the abnormally-crowded conditions of our passenger trains will be relieved.

But we do know that, after the war is won, we will be back encouraging travel; and supplying finer service than ever between the East and Florida.

In the meantime we respectfully ask for your further cooperation; and that you *travel sparingly!*

TRAVEL SPARINGLY*

If you MUST travel you can help solve the wartime transportation problem if you will:

- Plan every trip and buy round-trip tickets well in advance.
- Cancel your reservations promptly, if you change your plans.
- Accept available accommodations cheerfully.
- Travel in mid-week.
- Travel light, taking only one piece of baggage.
- Wait your turn in the dining car patiently.

**Don't travel unless absolutely necessary*

Invest Your Travel Money in War Bonds

THE RAILROADS ARE COOPERATING — COOPERATE WITH THE RAILROADS

Buddies Canteen Guided By Mrs. Leland Powers

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of soldiers and sailors enjoying a snack at the U. S. O. Buddies Club on Boston Common never see, much less have a chance to say thank-you to the woman who, more than any other one person, is responsible for the efficient canteen service that gives them a taste of home.

But the relish with which they tuck away 10,000 frankfurters a week and 600 bottles of milk a night, plus several thousand sandwiches, gallons and gallons of orange juice, hundreds of layer cakes, brownies, and apple turnovers, not to mention ice cream and hot drinks, is ample reward to Mrs. Leland Powers for the countless hours she devotes to this particular war service.

Mrs. Powers, we hasten to add, would be the last person to seek any recognition for the job she is doing. In fact, when we dropped in to ask her about it—having heard her praises sung in several quarters—she immediately produced her co-chairman, Mrs. Charles Mixter, and the head of personnel, Mrs. Leon Little, and began giving them and the rest of the canteen staff the credit.

Loves to Cook

Granted she couldn't carry on without their able and loyal assistance, still it was she who was asked to "do the food" when the Buddies Club was opened nearly two years ago, and, according to them, she's been doing it ever since. The U. S. O. called upon the Red Cross to staff the canteen, and all who serve behind its counter are Red Cross workers, though they wear blue Buddies Club smocks.

Mrs. Powers confesses she has always loved to cook and never minded planning meals, but as far as her knowledge of food is concerned, like Topsy, it "just growed." She has had no professional dietetic training.

"I'm simply a homemaker," she said, "and have tried to make the Buddies Club a home for servicemen and servicewomen."

In the process she has had to cope with all the average homemaker's point problems, many times multiplied. If any of you find rationing slightly annoying and difficult, just think of Mrs. Powers planning for 2,000 or so hungry men a day. All the food she orders must be calculated in points as well as pounds.

"Many people," she said, "are surprised to find that this and other service-center canteens are classed as nonessential by the Office of Price Administration, but the OPA has been most generous in allowing ration points, because the centers are recognized as playing an important role in sustaining morale." The reason they are nonessential is that with the exception of moving troops, all service people are supplied with mess.

Prefer to Pay

From their experience at the Buddies' Club and also at the U. S. O. Ruggles Street Canteen and the U. S. O. Copley Square Officers' Club, Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Mixter are convinced that servicemen prefer to pay cost for their food rather than to have it given them free. Not that anyone is turned away because he is temporarily out of cash.

"We soon learned," they said, "that servicemen and service women want the best of food well prepared and quickly served by capable women and pretty girls." Both spoke of the generosity of the American servicemen, who are paid more than any of their comrades of the Allied Nations. They've often seen an American bring in five or six French sailors and treat them to all they could eat.

Mother of a service daughter as well as a son, Mrs. Powers likes to talk with the Club's uniformed visitors. She finds that men who have been in the worst fighting come back, not hard and bitter, but more tolerant, more sensitive, more understanding. While she believes it is humanly impossible for those on the home front to appreciate the suffering endured on the battle front, she thinks they can give the returning men what they want most—kindness, understanding and someone to talk to.

PTA Conference

The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association will hold its midwinter conference at the Hotel Vendome on Thursday. At the morning session, which opens at 10 o'clock, PTA Presidents from all over the State will take part in a Forum Exchange, describing the activities of their respective Associations. At 1:45 p. m. there will be a panel discussion on "Preparing the Child for the Postwar World"; at 3:30 p. m. a group discussion of "Recreation" by students from Metropolitan Boston and near-by towns.

Women to Hear Lobel

Representative Louis Lobel of Brookline is addressing the Junior Unit of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club this evening at 46 Beacon Street. His talk on "Work Being Done by the Committee on Rationing and Allied Problems" will follow a business meeting at 7:15. Miss Sally Russell of Arlington will preside.

Wednesday Programs

New England Woman's Press Association — Professor Max R. Grossman, Director of the Department of Journalism at Boston University, will be the speaker at the annual Guest Day program, of which Mrs. Edward F. Collier is chairman. He will speak on "How to Read Between the Lines," at 2:30 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club. There will also be a musical program.

Cambridge League of Women Voters—Robert Fiske Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, will discuss "Tendencies and Tensions in Crime," 8 p. m., Friends' Meeting House, 5 Longfellow Park. The public is invited.

Agnes Carr Writers' Club — Guest Day will feature a program of dramatic presentations by Miss Chrystine Coleman, at 2 o'clock at the Boston Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Ruth Bjorkman, President, will preside.

Society of New England Women —The Boston Colony will hear Eleanor Stockin Sears speak on "Homespun and Harmony" at the College Club, 2 p. m. Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins of Medford will preside.

Arlington Woman's Republican Club—"Railroads at War" will be the subject of a talk by William A. Wheeler, general representative of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads. The meeting will be held in American Legion Hall, 374 Massachusetts Avenue, at 2 p. m., Miss Lucinda M. Higgins presiding.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Mrs. Newman A. Rollins, Chairman of the American Home Committee, will present Rita M. Pettengill, who will discuss and exhibit rugs, samplers, needlepoint, and tapestries; Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Internee Urges Loan Support

Professor Speaks for War Bond Drive

Prof. Wenzell Brown, who came home on the repatriate ship Gripsholm, and who is now a speaker for the Fourth War Loan drive of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, points to the "Let 'Em Have It" of a war poster as he urges all Americans to buy bonds to free their countrymen still in Japanese concentration camps.

Bay State War Bond Sales Behind Its Daily Quota

After having seen the ruthless treatment of unarmed British and Canadian soldiers by Japanese soldiers in Hong Kong, Prof. Wenzell Brown, American instructor in a Chinese university, today has no qualms when he says "Let 'Em Have It" for the Fourth War Loan.

Indications that the buying public in the Fourth War loan had not yet begun to "let 'em have it" were at hand in the first official report by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee that sales to individuals in the first five days of the loan totaled $33,400,000.

War Finance Committee officials said that the figure represented a daily total of $6,680,000 and that the daily total in Massachusetts must be raised to approximately $10,000,000 to attain the State's quota of $258,000,000.

Professor Brown, who has joined the battery of Fourth War Loan speakers for the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, was interned for seven months in the Stanley Prison camp in Hong Kong and saw at first hand the cruelties of the Japanese in the days of Hong Kong's fall.

He declared that he doesn't know how much weight he lost while interned, but Professor Brown said he has "put back" 102 pounds since his return. He has written of his experiences in a popular book, "Hong Kong Aftermath," "My primary thought," he stated, "is of the Hong Kong prisoners who will not be freed until the war is won."

Professor Brown concluded with the words of Kate Malley, Irish nurse who was the camp heroine, spoken to him as he left for repatriation on the first trip of the Gripsholm, "Please, please, don't let us be forgotten," she said. "Only tell the people of America what has happened here, and dear Lord, how they will fight!"

More than $400,000 was raised yesterday, it was disclosed, at an auction of 30 paintings donated by well known Rockport, Mass., artists, at Filene's. The auction was arranged by the Rockport War Finance Committee, William C. Reed, Chairman, with the co-operation of Filene's, Louis Joseph was auctioneer.

Actual total from the sale of the paintings brought $408,250. Largest subscription was $100,000 in bonds by a Greater Boston corporation for Aldro T. Hibbard's "Winhall River, Vermont." Largest purchase by an individual was from F. J. Shepard of Boston who paid $50,000 in bonds for Emile Gruppe's "Breaking Up of the Ice, Vt."

Bidding for the "Wallace Portrait," a work to be done by the artist, Frederick E. Wallace, of some person to be designated by the bidder, was knocked down to David Kisloff of Boston for $15,000.

Alarm clocks and nylon stockings will be among the "hard to get" articles which are to be auctioned off for war bonds at a Fourth War Loan rally of the Associated Jewish Youth Organizations of Greater Boston. The rally will be held in New England Mutual Hall, Clarendon Street, tomorrow, at 8 p. m.

Employees of the National Casket Company, it was also divulged, who were awarded $10,000 in back pay by a War Labor Board ruling, have made arrangements with the management to have the entire amount invested in Fourth War Loan bonds. In lieu of the week's vacation with pay which they were also awarded by the WLD, the employees agreed to buy an additional $2,000 in War bonds.

Judge Felix Forte, Supreme Venerable of the Order of the Sons of Italy, today called upon all Italo-Americans to support the Fourth War Loan in an official proclamation issued to all members of the Order throughout the United States:

"The Fourth War Loan Drive has just been launched. As Supreme Venerable of the Order of Sons of Italy in America, I urge every citizen of Italian extraction in the United States, as well as every Italian subject now residing in the United States, to contribute to the success of the drive to the limit of his financial resources."

Vermont Governor Receives Postwar Plan for Schools

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 25—A 14-point postwar plan for Vermont's public schools was submitted to Gov. William H. Wills within the week by Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble. The proposed program was the result of a three-months study made by the Department of Education at the request of Governor Wills. Still another report to be submitted later will deal with colleges, junior colleges and private schools.

Principal among the recommendations was that the present rate of state aid per equated pupil be increased from the present $16.50 to $25, with the proviso that to be eligible to receive the additional state aid each school district must raise by local taxation and expend for school purposes not less than the amount raised and expended for the school year of 1942-1943.

Phases Planned

The department also suggested increased appropriations for teacher-education institutions and the State School of Agriculture at Randolph. A comprehensive program of postwar education was declared essential to Vermont's welfare.

Guidance, counselling, placement, training administration and finance were pointed to as phases which should be planned and administered, in the main, by the State Board of Education and the commissioner. All existing programs, agencies, equipment and personnel, the report said, should be utilized in preparing plans for Vermont's program of postwar adult education, and much emphasis should be given to the special needs of women.

Extension of markets and an increase in production and educational facilities, were proposed to aid Arts and Crafts service. There is need, the report stated, for an extended arts and crafts program for children, young people and adults. The State appropriation should be increased to carry out these plans for economical and practical development.

Other recommendations included employment of a supervisor of public school music for the elementary schools; improved transportation facilities and standards for transportation equipment; additional State Aid for agricultural instruction; instruction in home-making for every school; industrial arts courses in 15 additional centers in Vermont; a closer relationship between the vocational rehabilitation service and all public educational endeavor and appropriations adequate to carry out the proposals.

High Schools

Dealing with the high schools the report declared that if present trends continue it is probable that postwar high schools will be larger, better equipped, more efficiently taught and more functionally administered than those of today.

"If the population remains about the same, if roads and vehicles improve and if fewer adequately prepared teachers are available," the report continued, "it is possible that postwar Vermont may have 60 to 65 public high schools, 30 fewer than at present. Faced with the necessity of consolidating, a future legislature should make it permissible for certain school districts to unite and enlarge the high-school tax unit for several areas. Thus the burden of support would be shifted to a more scientific basis than the present laws employ."

A minimum salary of $1,000 per year should be established at once for elementary school teachers, the report asserted, and salary schedules which make allowance for preparation and experience should be adopted.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" became valid Feb. 1; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Flower Show Is Announced: Spring's Near

Announcement of Boston's Spring Flower Show is always sure promise of running streams, returning birds, and bursting buds—just around the corner. The show this year will be held March 18-25 at Horticultural Hall, in the new streamlined version, which was so successful last year. Chief attraction will be the groups of gardens featuring the United Nations.

This series will include a Russian garden, a Chinese garden, an English garden, and of course an All-America garden. Plant material from every state in the Union will be in the American garden. There will also be a Pan-American garden, as a salute to Latin American neighbors.

Azaleas, acacias, orchids, amaryllis, standard annuals, such as geraniums, fuchsias, heliotrope—all these and more will be present in abundance. Old-time favorites, such as roses, carnations, and snapdragons will also be on display.

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts with Mrs. Chester Cook as chairman, and with the following as her associates, will stage flower arrangements: Mrs. Harold Plimpton (ex officio), Chestnut Hill Garden Club; Mrs. Frank M. Benton, Andover Garden Club; Mrs. Edward F. Bowman, Women's City Club; Mrs. L. Joseph Eno, North Andover Club; Mrs. Donald MacPherson, Newton Centre Garden Club; Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., Junior League Garden Club; Mrs. Louis B. Phaneuf, Newton Centre Garden Club; Mrs. Richard S. Russell, North Shore Garden Club; Mrs. David Sigourney, Nahant Garden Club; Mrs. Ralph Stratton, Melrose Garden Club.

Mrs. Irving C. Wright will serve as chairman of the Massachusetts Garden Club's Exhibition Committee under whose direction will be staged a series of beautiful azalea gardens.

Big Fines Levied On Price Violators

Violations of Office of Price Administration maximum price regulations brought assessment of fines totaling $7,000 by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court today.

The firm of Aronson Brothers, Boston poultry dealers, pleading guilty, was fined $1,000, and an equal amount was assessed against each of the two brothers—Charles and Samuel—for selling poultry at above ceiling prices. Each was given a six months' suspended jail sentence and two years' probation.

Charles W. Smith, a live poultry huckster of South Hanover, Mass., pleaded guilty and was fined $1,000 and given a six months' suspended sentence and a year's probation for selling poultry at above ceiling prices.

Pleading guilty to selling onions at above ceiling prices, Albert and Bernard Rodney, doing business at Curly Brothers in the market district of Boston, were each fined $1,500 and given suspended sentences with two years' probation.

Police Department To Sift Wastepaper

All wastepaper collected in the Boston Police Department today will be saved for weighing and analysis to determine whether any can be salvaged.

Orders to this effect were issued today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, after it had been reported to George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, that from 1,500 pounds to a ton of waste paper is being burned daily at headquarters.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 9.13 meg., 32.8 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"The Bronteas." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—"The Children's Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:10 p. m.—"The Daily Service." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Victory Posters Shown

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit at Boston Public Library

Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints at Boston Public Library (left), shows Darcy Wilson, Chief of Civilian War Services, the exhibit of 82 posters judged the best among 2,200 entered in the Artists for Victory National War Poster Campaign. Now in the main lobby of the Library, in Copley Square, the posters have been shown in leading art galleries throughout the country.

Pact to Boost Fish Disclosed

Receipts of fresh mackerel at New Bedford fell off sharply about June 1, 1941, as a result of the agreement among fishermen to refuse to sell mackerel at New Bedford except at a price that would be half a cent a pound above the Boston market.

This was disclosed in testimony today at the resumption of the hearing on conspiracy charges held in a courtroom of the Federal Building in Boston before the Federal Trade Commission.

William D. Eldredge of Fairhaven, a wholesale fish dealer at New Bedford, testified before trial examiner John W. Norwood of Washington, D. C., as to the methods of buying and selling mackerel at New Bedford, prices paid, and general market conditions. Asked by attorney E. F. Haycraft of Washington if he inquired from fishermen why the number of vessels bringing mackerel to New Bedford fell off, the witness replied that he did.

"Capt. Frank Foote told me the men would not come into New Bedford if not paid one half a cent more than the Boston market as a result of the fishermen's meeting in Boston," Mr. Eldredge testified. Such an increase in price would mean adding 75 cents a barrel to the selling price, and the market would not stand it, he said.

A profit of $1 a barrel was the general aim of the dealers in New Bedford, said Mr. Eldredge. Sometimes it was obtainable, and sometimes not, he said. But to get "a profit of $1.75 a barrel, necessary to pay the half-cent increase, would mean we would have to go out of business," he declared.

Thomas Hartin, Assistant Treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange at Boston, testified at length today as to mackerel arrivals at Boston in May and June of 1941, naming each vessel and the amount of fish brought, and prices paid in each case.

The hearing is the result of a complaint instituted by the Commission, charging 19 Gloucester fishing captains and owners of fishing vessels with conspiracy to fix and maintain prices in restraint of trade. William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, represented the respondents.

Balsam Denies Lewis Charges In Radiocasts

How Louis G. Balsam of Cambridge, former Regional Food Rationing Officer for New England OPA, came to resign from that post, was told by Mr. Balsam on the witness stand today in the $100,000 libel suit brought by him against Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Broadcasting System news commentator. This came out before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a Federal jury in Federal District Court in Boston.

A letter to Prentiss Brown, OPA Administrator, signed by many New England representatives, was introduced by counsel for Mr. Balsam. The letter protested against the employment on the OPA of Mr. Balsam and was dated Feb. 25, 1943, which was shortly after one of the two broadcasts of Mr. Lewis on which Mr. Balsam bases his libel suit.

Mr. Balsam on the stand pronounced as false allegations of the broadcasts of Feb. 14 and March 17 made by Mr. Lewis. He decided to resign his OPA position immediately after the first broadcast, he said, on account of "the serious damage it had caused." He categorically denied assertions of the second broadcast of March 17, including those that indicated he had left Reed College, Ore., suddenly; that the campus was up in arms over the allegation that he had attempted to buy groceries for his own use at wholesale prices through the college supplier, and that his sole experience in food matters was in the grocery incident.

In seeking employment among employment managers, he said some mention of the broadcast would be made, and immediately signs of the end of the interview would appear. "Will let you know," was the usual story, he said, adding that his social life had been almost eliminated. "There will be no more social life until this is settled and I am exonerated."

Legion Head Coming To State Gathering

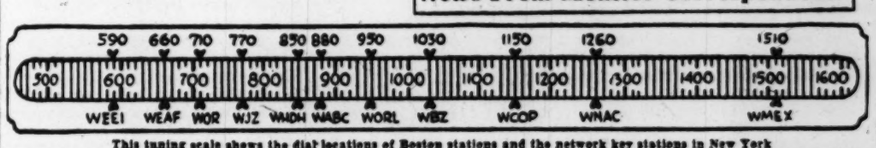
Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, will arrive in Boston Friday to attend the Annual War Conference and Get Together of the Department of Massachusetts, to be held Saturday.

The all-day conference will include a meeting of post commanders in Gardner Auditorium in the State House in the afternoon.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Gilbert & Sullivan:
3:15	Across Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins': sketch	Concert orchestra	"Pirates of Penzance"
3:30	News; Snapshots..	"Afternoon Musicale"..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	"The WAC"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	'Books & Victory'	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead"	Jim Murray, Minstrel.
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown..	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Or..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Fields' Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch.	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell: sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk; Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	"March to Victory"
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orch.; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Southern Serenade"	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours".	Rogers and Hart Music
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	Musical program	Boys"; Ronald Colman	Fred Lang, news	Rogers and Hart Music
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings".	Studio speaker
8:15	Big Town"; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Whiteman & Taylor	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez.	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	show; P. Henried.	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation:	Les Brown's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Quentin Reynolds.	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	Should Insurance Be	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	'Romance': Eliza-	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Exempt Anti-Trust Law	Detroit Redwings
10:15	beth of Austria"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	Rep Mike Mansfield	National Radio Forum:	Red Skelton and Co.	Concert Album	News service
10:45	Guy Lombardo's Or	'National Service Act'	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Art Jarret's Orch.
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Henry L. Stimson, talk	"Sinfonietta"; Russell	Day's End; music
11:45	Shep Field's Orch.	Dance Orch.; News	Treasury Star Parade	Bennett, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ; Weather; Songs	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30	"New Horizons"..	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories..	Music; S. Amer. Music	Olmsted's Story; Drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Open Door': sk...	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	John Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Gilbert & Sullivan;
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins": sketch.	Pfd Broadcasters Conven	Jack Berch & His Boys
3:30	News; Snapshots..	State Department of	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Education; speaker	'Right to Happiness'	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front..	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Music in Variety	Art Kassel's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown..	Network program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; F. Martin's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	'Chick Carter'; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Kyser; Melodeers.	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio orchestra; talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Pres. Birthday Talks..	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma";	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps pgm.	Rhythm Ramblers
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Rising Up the News"	"France Forever"
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Joan	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Victor Herbert Melodies
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mous-

Ludmilla Pitoeff at Plymouth—'Rosalinda' and 'Mikado'—'Decision' Debut

Actress Starred in Drama From Elizabeth Bowen Novel

By L. A. Sloper

Ludmilla Pitoeff, Russian actress famous for her work with her husband, Georges, in prewar Paris, made her United States debut at the Plymouth Theater in Boston last night. Her vehicle was "The House in Paris," a dramatization by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert of the novel by Elizabeth Bowen.

Mme. Pitoeff revealed to us much of the imaginative power which by report distinguished her acting abroad, even though she was obliged to depend for her effects largely upon facial expression and gesture. Her English, although perfectly clear and accurate, is produced with some difficulty. Like Mme. Ouspenskaya, she is unable as yet to catch the inflections of the language sufficiently to permit a fluent delivery, and consequently she cannot make full use of her vocal resources for the conveyance of thought or emotion.

She is handicapped further in the present production by a play which is essentially undramatic, in spite of a plot that is full of dramatic possibilities. The playwrights have failed to translate Miss Bowen's story into viable theatrical material. The characters are not well defined, the motivation is obscure, and the technique is awkward. There is a good deal of mystical-sounding talk that can only confuse the issue. There is even a long soliloquy at a point where dialogue could easily have been made to serve the purpose. The direction has not been of much help; the action is frequently as static as the text.

The protagonist is a Mme. Fisher (Mme. Pitoeff), owner of the house in Paris in which the persons of the play are brought together; an unpleasant woman of a towering ambition and a dominating character. She is credited by the lines of the play with being a woman of great ability, but this description is not borne out by her accomplishments. Attempting to build up her power by elevating a young Frenchman to a high position in the banking world, she succeeds only in breaking his engagement to her daughter, whom she dislikes, and in maneuvering him into a liaison with an English girl as result of which he commits suicide. The plotter is left as she was.

Ten years later, in 1924, we find Mme. Fisher still trying to create a man in her own image. This time it is the boy Theodore, illegitimate offspring of the liaison, who has been adopted by an English couple living in Italy. Apparently he has not been very well brought up, for his manners are deplorable, and he has a habit of reading other people's letters. Good material, no doubt, for the virtually hypnotic methods of Mme. Fisher; but one feels that eventually this scheme, too, having no more sound a basis than the former one, will go awry.

The part of Theodore is taken by that rather extraordinary lad, Alastair Kyle, who appeared last year with Billie Burke as one of the evacuated children in "This Rock." Alastair projects both the pathetic longing of the boy for a mother whom he has never seen, and his vanity; but he cannot persuade us that a child of 10 could be quite so sinister as the authors would have him.

Barbara Kent is very pretty, but she cannot make us accept the wavering behavior of the English girl. Youl Bryner makes a good try at depicting the improbable character of the young Frenchman. Cavada Humphrey is appropriately subdued as the much put-upon daughter of Mme. Fisher. Isham Constable is amusing in the small part of the English husband of Theodore's mother, trying uncomfortably to carry out the plan his wife has funked, of taking the boy home to England. Pauline Robinson makes an agreeable impression as a young girl who has wandered into the house in Paris for no good reason.

'The House in Paris'

Plymouth Theater—H. Clay Blaney presents Ludmilla Pitoeff in "The House in Paris," a dramatization by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert of the novel by Elizabeth Bowen, staged by William Harris, Jr., production and costumes by Stewart Chaney. For one week beginning Jan. 24, 1944. The cast:

Naomi Fisher ..... Cavada Humphrey
Henrietta ..... Pauline Robinson
Leopold ..... Alastair Kyle
Madame Fisher ..... Ludmilla Pitoeff
Marietta ..... Velma Royton
First American Girl ..... Penelope Sachs
Second American Girl ..... Barbara Brooks
Max Ebhart ..... Youl Bryner
Karen Michaelis ..... Barbara Kent
Ray Forrestier ..... Isham Constable

Opera Season Advanced; Shifted to Opera House

The Metropolitan Opera season in Boston has been advanced to the week of April 10. Because the Metropolitan Theater will not then be available, the performances will be given at the Boston Opera House.

Wartime problems, including those of transportation, have made the change necessary, says the announcement by H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association.

Vandamm

Paul Best and Dorothy Sarnoff
In "Rosalinda," operetta currently at the Shubert

'Rosalinda' at Shubert

It is easy to see why "Rosalinda" was such a success in New York. An enthusiastic audience at the Shubert last night found this latest Americanized version of Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" as sparkling and as stimulating as a morning in May.

As conceived by theater-wise Gottfried Reinhardt and music-wise Erich Wolfgang Korngold, and as directed by Felix Brentano, the famous old Viennese opera-bouffe becomes almost the perfect "escape" show for a wartime period. Its graceful Straussian tunes and gay comedy are guaranteed to draw any audience out of preoccupation with mundane fact.

The production is excellently cast, vocally and otherwise. Moreover, it appears to have stood up well under its long New York run. It has retained most of its original freshness and spontaneity. And if the elegant sets and bright costumes have collected a little dust after 500 nights on Broadway it is visible only from the wings.

The best voice is easily that of Dorothy Sarnoff, who won a Metropolitan Opera Audition of the Air competition a few years ago. Miss Sarnoff's vocal organ is rich and full throughout its compass and is brilliantly effective in the upper registers, although there were a few occasions last night when it seems as though she were forcing somewhat.

Virginia MacWatters, the Adele, also has a fine voice, and she has mastered to a remarkable degree the stylized comedy singing required by her role.

The high spot of the performance is undoubtedly the ballet scene in the second act, choregraphed by George Balanchine. This spectator found himself hoping fervently that the curtain would not descend.

The part of Orlofsky, traditionally taken by a contralto in tights (Kitty Carlisle sang it in the most recent previous American version, if memory serves) is sung in this instance by a man, Alexander Ivo. His voice leaves considerable to be desired, but fortunately he is a good comedian.

This is, of course, a greatly jazzed up conception of "Die Fledermaus," but it gains rather than loses by the transition. And Mr. Korngold has made some happy additions to the score from other Strauss works. For example, he has interpolated the Vienna Woods Waltz at the beginning of the first act, and the ballet in the second act is danced to the always delightful "Wine, Woman and Song."

The orchestra is adequate for its task and the conductor, Josef Blatt, is energetic and authoritative. Mr. Blatt's rhythms are for the most part a felicitious combination of Viennese tradition and modern musical comedy idiom, although there were times last night when he seemed a bit heavy-handed. And occasionally the singers found it hard to compete with his crescendoes.

H. M.

Jimmy Durante and Susan Peters are to appear in a Metro film to be called "Dear Barbara," dealing with a girl musician in a symphony orchestra. Henry Koster will direct.

'Rosalinda'

At the Shubert—Operetta based on Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," adapted by Gottfried Reinhardt and John Meehan, Jr., with a musical arrangement by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. The New Opera Company production, presented by Lodewick Vroom, has been directed by Felix Brentano. Dances arranged by George Balanchine, settings by Oliver Smith, costumes by Ladislaus Czettel. The cast:

Alfredo Allevanto ..... Everett West
Gabriel Von Eisenstein ..... Ralph Herbert
Adele ..... Virginia MacWatters
Rosalinda Von Eisenstein ..... Dorothy Sarnoff
Blint ..... Larry Bolton
Falke ..... Gene Barry
Frank ..... Paul Best
Pfi ..... Louise Kirtland
Prince Orlofsky ..... Alexander Ivo
Aide de Camp ..... Harry Douglas
Poldi ..... Ellen Baily
Frosch ..... Edward J. Lambert
Premiere Danseuse ..... Elsie Reiman
Premier Dancer ..... Edward Bigelow

'The Duke in Darkness'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Alexander H. Cohen and Joseph Kipness present Philip Merivale in Patrick Hamilton's new play, "The Duke in Darkness," with Edgar Stehli and Louis Hector; directed by Robert Henderson; scenery and costumes by Stewart Chaney; evening of Jan. 24, 1944, at the Playhouse.

"What, no women in the cast?" This will be the first natural exclamation of spectators before they recall that there have been successful dramas acted entirely by men—"Journey's End," for instance. As "The Duke in Darkness" unfolds, sympathetic spectators may become aware that women are included in the theme, by inference. For this play aims to epitomize the perennial effort to establish and maintain freedom of the people in the recurring contests with those who would enslave them.

Mr. Hamilton has epitomized this theme in the simple story of happenings in a room high in the Chateau Lamorre, in France, at the time of the civil wars about 1580. For 15 years the Duke of Laterraine has been imprisoned in this room because his popularity among the people is feared by a provincial tyrant, the Duke of Lamorre. In the end the prisoner's followers secure his release.

* * *

Mr. Hamilton uses words with precision and sinewy force in this play with a repetitious, lyrical style that may trouble those who do not feel impelled to accept its somewhat Maeterlinckian mood. His command of suspense keeps the assisting spectator in a state of pleased tension and excitement. Only an accomplished man of the theater could manage, with such command of form, the long scene in which a leader of the forces who are seeking to free the wily imprisoned Duke compels him at last to admit that he is not sightless, as he has pretended to be as partial protection against the cruelties that have been practiced on him by his captor.

Mr. Merivale as the imprisoned Duke, meets the varied demands of the part with the ease of long and studious stage accomplishment. Here is a champion of the dignity of man, giving of his strength to the weak, scoring the meanness of spirit that animates those who, being strong, would exploit the weak. Often the emotion behind the words requires rapid utterance, yet Mr. Merivale's phrasing was so well considered that he always spoke clearly. In using full voice he could attain to the needed volume without harshness. Altogether a piece of acting marked by a sense of proportion and an atmosphere of civilized graciousness that merited the dozen curtain calls at the end.

* * *

Louis Hector presented the Duke of Lamorre with all the appropriate malevolence and forebodings of which this person is compounded, furious at last that he has been unable in 15 years to break the spirit of a man who has a vision of a world of free people. In the forefront of interest, too, is Edgar Stehli with his characterization of a humble, faithful companion of the imprisoned Duke, a part that requires virtuosity in representing the vagaries of a simple tailor whose reason finally gives way under the strain.

Raymond Burr is stirring as the soldierly leader of the rescuers, and Albert Carroll makes much of his brief part as a sycophant follower of the Duke of Lamorre. Welles Richardson, Horace Cooper, Dorman Leonard, Ralph Douglas, and Joseph Vernay complete the cast.

The single setting is a model of simplicity and richness, dramatic in its indication of the great height of the medieval room above a far-stretching valley. Completing the satisfying effect are the pictorially-right costumes.

Iturbi Program

José Iturbi will give a recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. This program is as follows:

Two Sonatas ..... Scarlatti
Sonata, F minor (K.332) ..... Mozart
"Etudes Symphoniques" ..... Schumann
Impromptu, E flat ..... Schubert
Paganini Variations ..... Brahms
Three Preludes ..... Gershwin
"Ritual Fire Dance" ..... Falla

What Kapell Plays

William Kapell, pianist, appearing in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, will present the following works:

Fantasie and Fugue, G minor ..... Bach-Liszt
Sonata in B minor ..... Chopin
Capriccio, Op. 76, B minor
Intermezzo, Op. 76, A flat major ..... Brahms
Capriccio, Op. 76, C major ..... Brahms
Three Preludes ..... Shostakovitch
Sonata, No. 3, A minor ..... Prokoffeff

Paul Creston Work Played By Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Something or somebody instilled years ago into the consciousness of Vladimir Golschmann, visiting conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last week and this week, a fancy for good sound; and that fancy was firmly in possession of him last night at the fourth concert of the monthly Monday series in Symphony Hall. One of the constituents of good musical sound is gradation of power—crescendo and diminuendo. Of this Mr. Golschmann has a peculiar mastery; and where did he learn the skill? Or rather, where did he acquire the zeal for it?

For aptitude no doubt has to be preceded by interest. To look back, then, on what is known of Mr. Golschmann in his American activity, without inquiring into his early education, he came to the United States in the first place as a violinist. He played in the violin ranks of the group of performers that André Messager brought over for a patriotic visit back in World War I times. Two of those men, Mr. Laurent, flutist, and Mr. Mager, trumpet player, took part in last evening's presentations; perhaps another one or two also. Artists could not, indeed, have been schooled under a better master than Messager, who could control tone so finely that he could make even the kettledrum sing.

From a second fiddler to a No. 1 conductor; quite a move ahead for Mr. Golschmann. The merit of good sound is accountable for the development. The works whereon Mr. Golschmann exhibited his talents for the benefit of the Monday subscribers were the Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," of Beethoven, Pastorale and Tarentella of Paul Creston, two "Gymnopédies" of Satie, as fitted to flutes, oboe, harps and other things by Debussy, and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca."

The work by Creston was new to Boston; yet not newer than Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" and Debussy's "Faun." An astounding power American men of music have shown for beating that pair of composers at their own orchestral game. But the Tarentella discloses a certain rhythmic individuality, and the piece as a whole makes grateful listening. "Francesca" is always "Francesca," no matter who happens to be the conductor. We hardly know what we arrive at. We are only aware, finally, of reading no more that day.

Victor Saville will direct the Columbia film version of "No Sad Songs for Me," a novel by Ruth Southard.

New Play by Chodorov Presented at the Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

In "Decision," which had its premiere last evening at the Wilbur, Edward Chodorov is taking up the cudgels against fascism on the home front. A war is in progress here no less than on the battlefield, one of his characters says in substance, and unless it is won the soldiers returning home victorious will find all they have been fighting for to be ashes.

A distant resemblance may be felt in places between what Mr. Chodorov has to say and Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here." It is a violent play, not only in its material but occasionally in its language as well. But it is ably written, skilfully staged by the author, and well acted by a cast in which Raymond Greenleaf, Gwen Anderson, and Larry Hugo play the principal parts.

* * *

For his setting Mr. Chodorov has chosen a small, unnamed American city. When the story opens, the principal of the high school, a man held in general respect, has been in conference with a group representative of business, labor, and civic interests.

It seems that there had been an incipient riot in a factory of the city and several of the workers had been killed. It appears further that the committee is in possession of evidence indicating that the riot had been instigated, and implicating a corrupt reactionary group. In the immediate foreground of those responsible is the publisher of the local newspaper. But the principal is determined also to expose the publisher's employer, a Senator, who does not appear on the stage.

At the same time, the son of the principal is expected home on furlough. He had been wounded in Sicily. Neither his father nor his fiancée, who is a teacher in the school, tells him of the turmoil that is in progress. He learns first of what his father has been doing from an admiring Negro woman now employed in the factory. The full impact of the struggle bursts upon him when his father, refusing to be intimidated by the publisher, is accused, on trumped-up charges, of attacking a girl pupil in the school.

In the final tragedy which later befalls the father, Mr. Chodorov has drawn a startling parallel to the Gestapo methods of the Nazis. At first the son is overwhelmed by sorrow and by the shock of what has happened. He is determined to leave the city forever. His fiancée, the owner of the factory, and representatives of the workers urge him to remain and continue the struggle which his father had begun. It is from the decision which he is forced to make that the play presumably derives its title.

Along with his main theme, Mr. Chodorov has not neglected smaller human touches—the romance between the soldier and the teacher who had waited for him, the affection between the father and son, the humor of a caustic secretary in the principal's office or of the garrulous Negro woman. There is mention, too, of the problems of race discrimination. And the principal has been provided with a striking line when he tells the publisher that there is "no future in a hatred for common humanity."

* * *

Mr. Greenleaf plays the role of the principal with befitting dignity and a suggestion of moral strength beneath a gentle exterior. Miss Anderson mingles the romantic charm that the role of the fiancée requires with a sense of the determination of the girl to follow the course that she believes right regardless of hazards. Mr. Hugo gives a straight but believable performance as the young soldier.

Jean Casto as the caustic secretary, Georgia Burke as the voluble Negro woman, Paul Huber as a labor leader with a sense of humor, Len D. Hollister as the honest factory owner, and Matt Crowley as the publisher are among those in a large cast.

'Decision'

At the Wilbur—New play by Edward Chodorov, presented by Edward Choate, staged by the author, setting by Frederick Fox. The cast:

Miss Baines ..... Jean Casto
Felix ..... Dickie Van Patten
Harriet Howard ..... Gwen Anderson
Riggs ..... Raymond Greenleaf
Anderson ..... Len D. Hollister
Brown ..... Stephen Roberts
Mrs. Bowen ..... Grace Mills
Jim Morgan ..... Herbert Junior
Bennett ..... Rusty Lane
Fitzgerald ..... Paul Huber
Tommy Riggs ..... Larry Hugo
Virgie ..... Georgia Burke
Mrs. May Howard ..... Merle Maddern
Masters ..... Matt Crowley
Allen ..... Howard Smith
Peters ..... Lee Sanford
Sergeant Carey ..... Paul Ford

Glee Club Concert

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, announce a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27. The program comprises duets from Cantatas by Buxtehude, Schütz, and Bach; Motets by Clement, Victoria, and Allegri; liturgical numbers by Byrd, Gretchaninov, and Bach; secular choruses by Purcell, Cimarosa, Brahms, Villa-Lobos, and Thompson, and "A Free Song," Part II, by William Schuman.

Monty Woolley and Gracie Fields will have the leads in "Sally and the Senator," an original screen comedy by Lazlo Vadnay and Montague Banks.

'The Mikado' at Opera House

The Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, which made a number of friends when it played at the Majestic last season, opened a two-week engagement at the Boston Opera House with a very satisfactory performance of "The Mikado" last night before a thoroughly appreciative audience.

Back again as Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, Florenz Ames added his usual puckish flavor to the role, with occasional touches of near-burlesque which were not in the Savoy tradition, but which brought added laughs. Robert Pitkin, as the Mikado, played the role with even more gusto than before, squeezing out every ounce of comedy possibility in his comparatively brief time on the stage. Robert Eckles was a sufficiently dignified "Lord High Everything Else" Pooh-Bah, with notably expressive eyes. Bertram Peacock again did justice to Pish-Tush.

Catherine Judah, as an impressive Katisha, won much applause with her "Alone and yet alive," and Kathleen Roche was a coy and spirited Yum-Yum, with Mary Lundon and Marie Valdez supporting her well as the two other "little maids from school."

The settings and costumes were fresh and colorful, and the chorus work satisfactory. All in all, while this company does not offer subtle nuances, it does give a show that is obviously pleasing to modern American tastes, especially to those making the acquaintance of Gilbert and Sullivan for the first time. And that is something that is certainly worth while.

D. M.

'The Mikado'

At the Boston Opera House—Revival of the operetta by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, presented by R. H. Burnside. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan ..... Robert Pitkin
Nanki-Poo ..... James Gerard
Ko-Ko ..... Florenz Ames
Pooh-Bah ..... Robert Eckles
Pish-Tush ..... Bertram Peacock
Go-To ..... Lewis Pierce
Yum-Yum ..... Kathleen Roche
Petti-Sing ..... Mary Lundon
Peep-Bo ..... Marie Valdez
Three sisters, wards of Ko-Ko:
Katisha ..... Catherine Judah

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
January 29, 1944
★ YUGOSLAV POWDER KEG By J. Emlyn Williams
★ SHALL WE CHANGE THE TREATY-MAKING POWER? By Ira E. Bennett
★ BARN MURALS ARE BOOMING By Homer Croy
★ TEST TUBES AND TURBINES GEARED TO WAR By A. W. Ogden
★ BIRCHED BOY'S INQUIRY By J. W. Robertson Scott
★ INVENTOR'S CLEARING HOUSE (World Wide Photos)
★ TRAINING THE "HIDDEN AIR HEROES" By Kimmis Hendrick
ORDER NOW

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by E. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees 2:30. Wednesday matinee and evening "Trial by Jury," and "Pinafore."

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra and the women's chorus. Francis Findlay, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Coastal Command." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 11:06 a. m., 3:35, 6, 9:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pigdeon. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 4:55, 7:35, 9:55.

Paramount—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 9:35 a. m. 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:4.

RKO-Boston—"Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 11:07 a. m., 2:09, 5:11, 8:04, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:34, 3:36, 6:38, 9:15.

Scollay—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Romancing Along," "Gun to Gun," "Desert Playground," "Mermaids on Parade," "Ghost Treasure," "Speaking of Animals," "Cutie on Duty," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Bombing Germany," "Ringley Bros. Circus," "Hollywood Stars," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Popular Science Review," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown. 2:42, 5:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Frontier Badman," Robert Paige.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Larceny With Music," Alan Jones, Kitty Carlisle.

Regent: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Between Us Girls," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Passport to Suez." Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis.

Cleveland Circle: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Pistol Packing Mama," Ruth Terry. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William [illegible]. 2, 8.

University: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3, 8:05, 9:15. "Fighting Sea Monsters," 1:35, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake.

Codman Square: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 3:04, 8:14. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder. 2:13, 7, 10.

Park: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "The Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 8:15. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Mystic: "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 6:30. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 3:05, 9:08. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2:02, 6:02.

Orpheum: "Passport to Suez," Warren William, Ann Savage. 2:16, 8. "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. "Rookies in Burma."

MEDFORD — Medford: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

Fellsway: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Passport to Suez."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through the Air."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Pistol Packing Mama," Ruth Terry. 2, 8.

Strand: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters, Herbert Marshall. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan.

Strand: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery. "Get Going," Grace McDonald.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Victory Through Air Power."

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Madame Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:07, 7:53. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:34, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "We're Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. "Hoosier Holiday."

Coolidge: "I Dood It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Hitler's Madman," F. Morgan, Alan Curtis.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Manjou. "Murder in Times Square."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, B. Bennett. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
2—WEEKS—TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
SEATS AT OPERA HOUSE AND WILBUR THEATRE
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TONIGHT "THE MIKADO" Wed. Mat. & Eve. "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"; Thurs. "COX & BOX" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Fri. "PATIENCE"; Sat. Mat. & Eve. "THE MIKADO". Next Week—Sun. Eve., Fri. Eve. "THE MIKADO"; Mon. "IOLANTHE"; Tues. "YEOMAN OF THE GUARD"; Wed. Mat. & Eve. "COX & BOX" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Thurs. "THE GONDOLIERS"; Sat. Mat. and Sun. Eve., Feb. 6 "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"; Sat. Eve. "RUDDIGORE". Evgs.: .55 to 2.75; Wed. Mat.: .55 to 1.65; Sat. Mat.: .55 to 2.20. MAIL ORDER NOW! Send self-addressed stamped envelope.

PLYMOUTH • 2 Weeks Beg. Jan. 31
THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball)
Jacobowsky and the Colonel
A New Comedy by Franz Werfel
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
with LOUIS CALHERN • ANNABELLA
OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. Edward Bromberg & a Distinguished Cast
SEATS TOM'W EVES: $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 Mats. Thurs.-Sat.: $2.20-1.65-1.10

WILBUR—2 WEEKS EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
EDWARD CHOATE presents (PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Raymond GREENLEAF • Gwen ANDERSON • Merle MADDERN
Seats Now Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .55, .35 Prices 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .55, .35

PLYMOUTH—1 WEEK EVES. 8:30
LUDMILLA PITOEFF in
The HOUSE in PARIS
EVES. .55-2.75. THURS. MAT. .55-1.65. SAT. MAT. .55-2.20 (Tax Inc.)

SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
The New Opera Company Production
ROSALINDA
Matinee Wed. 1.10 to 2.75 tax incl.
EVES. (EXC. SAT.) 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 SAT. EVE. 2.75, 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
Olivia De Havilland Robert Cummings
Princess O'Rourke
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"HAPPY LAND" — "THE KANSAN"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Orpheum 9:00 a. m. Open State 11:15 a. m.
NOW
Greer GARSON • Walter PIDGEON IN MGM'S "Madame Curie"
Also EXTRA-ADDED! M-G-M Cartoon "BABY PUSS" In Technicolor
LOEW'S HERO OF THE DAY

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
ALICE FAYE CARMEN MIRANDA BENNY GOODMAN and his ORCHESTRA
"THE GANG'S ALL HERE"
Also "Charlie Chan in Secret Service"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Miriam HOPKINS
"OLD ACQUAINTANCE"
Plus "MINESWEEPER"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Preston FOSTER • Lloyd NOLAN • William BENDIX
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
Plus "THE GOOD FELLOWS"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
Katherine CORNELL Raymond MASSEY
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th West of Broadway CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30, $3.85-1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI. 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun.
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THUR. & SAT. 2:40

"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A humdinger of a play, as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
ROYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way. CI. 5-5760
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Saturday & Sunday.

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
SONJA HENIE & ARTHUR M. WIRTZ present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTRE THEA., Rockefeller Center CO 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40, Sun. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40, Sun. 2
No Monday Performance. Mail Orders Filled.

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDO

Artillery of Fifth Army Dominates Appian Way to Rome

Continued from Page 1

no "formidable" German opposition yet encountered.

The famous Appin Way to Rome and the main coastal rail line are about 12 miles inland from the landing area, but it was not specifically stated that the invasion forces had reached them. It is obvious, however, that they are at least under Allied domination.

Allied spearheads met "hastily organized battle groups" of Germans apparently moved northward from the Fifth Army front around Cassino.

The Nazis still were launching heavy counterattacks on that main front, but these blows have decreased somewhat in number and intensity in the past 24 hours, indicating that enemy forces were being pulled back to meet the invasion flanking threat.

The beachhead has been lengthened, headquarters declared, without disclosing the area it covers. Reinforcements and supplies continued to pour in with little enemy interference, and the communiqué said the town of Anzio, bordering Nettuno to the west, had been taken.

The capture of the town, whose outskirts are contiguous with Nettuno, was announced as heavy fighting was in progress on the Cassino front.

Action also flared on the long-dormant Eighth Army front, where Allied advances were reported at two points and several German counterattacks were repulsed.

On the Cassino front, Allied troops moved ahead at two points against strong German resistance. Nazi counterattacks were thrown back.

An unverified German report quoted by the Morocco Radio said Littoria had been captured. This apparently referred to a town in the Pontine Marshes about 12 miles due east of captured Nettuno, which is not to be confused with the great airfield of Littorio on the outskirts of Rome.

Delayed dispatches from an invasion beachhead earlier had related the first account of small-scale German efforts to beat back the Allied threat to the Nazi rear.

Heavy bombers blasted rail yards at Vrattsa, near the Bulgarian Capital of Sofia, and also struck at Skoplje in Yugoslavia.

Despite bad weather, fighters and fighter-bombers maintained a cover over convoys and the invasion beaches in Italy as well as roads behind German lines.

A number of Nazi bombers attacking Allied shipping were shot down.

Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed during the day, and 11 Allied craft were lost.

Germans Strike At Fifth Army

Apparently hoping to deal a crushing blow to Fifth Army forces besieging Cassino and then to hurl some of his units against the amphibious force threatening his flank, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has unleashed violent counterblows against French, American, and British troops along a 30-mile line extending from Sant'-Elia, four miles northeast of Cassino, to the sea.

The first account of German countermeasures against some of the Fifth Army forces which landed virtually unopposed Jan. 22 along the coast south of Rome came in a field dispatch written Jan. 23 which said the Nazis had struck that afternoon against several Allied points along a canal.

The account of the fighting served to underline Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's warning that the Germans might still be able to counterattack with great ferocity against the amphibious forces.

Although declaring that "it is more than possible that you will see a repetition of Salerno," the Allied Commander in Chief for the Mediterranean said the present beachheads were much nearer to air cover and to the main Allied forces than were those at Salerno. He added that the Germans might try to form a new line of "hedgehog" fortifications behind their present line in the south to prevent a break-through at their rear, as an alternative to counterattacking of the beaches.

Britain Names Heads For Burma Campaign

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 25

Two British officers have been named to lead armies in the fight against the Japanese under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command, the War Office announced today.

Gen. Sir George Gifford was appointed Commander-in-Chief of an army group under Admiral Mountbatten and Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim, who fought under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in the first Burma Campaign, was named to lead the 14th Army.

Russia:

Germans Flee To Escape Trap

With armored trains, Soviet armies of the Leningrad front pushed the Germans down the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway as the Nazis fought to avoid encirclements from the sector south of captured Tsarkoye Selo to positions in the area of Shimsk at the western corner of Lake Ilmen.

The Russians' monster railroad guns are pouring heavy salvos into the retreating Nazis, Red Star, the Army newspaper, said.

Large German forces were fighting off outflanking movements, which threatened to cut off an estimated 250,000 troops between Leningrad and the Volkhov.

The Germans hold only two usable railways, the Leningrad-Vitebsk and the Leningrad-Pskov lines. The Russians are within five miles of the first line and the second is 10 miles farther west.

Red Star reported the big Tsarkoye airport is in Soviet hands.

A front-line dispatch said the Red Army is capturing many villages by night, then outflanking and attacking frontally the bigger objectives in daylight with ski troops armed with tommy guns leading the way but encountering hard going over muddy roads. There is heavy fighting along the roads.

The total of captured 305-millimeter guns has risen to 150, which means the bulk of the German big guns which shelled Leningrad for two years are in Russian hands.

Stormovik bombers were doing great damage to the retreating columns, Red Star reported, adding that the Leningrad offensive has been probably the Stormovik's most striking victory of the war.

Dispatches indicated increasing disorganization among German forces. Numerous staff documents have been seized and powerful cars of high officers are lying overturned in the mud.

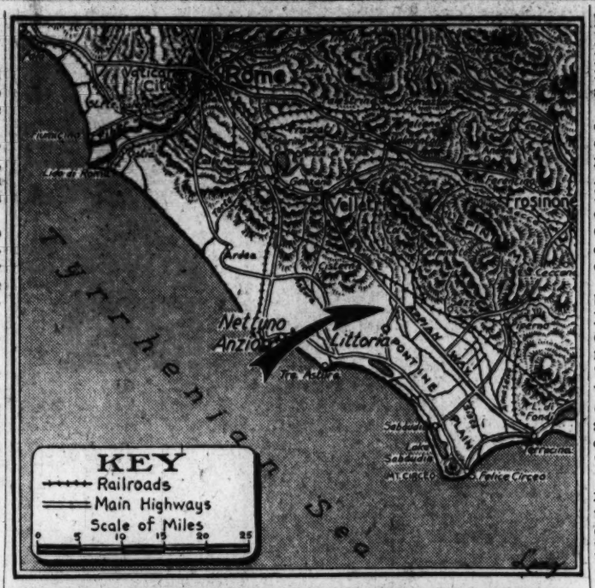
The Government newspaper Izvestia declared the Germans leaving Tsarkoye Selo burned Empress Catherine's Palace, built by Rastrelli, after removing all its priceless furniture to Germany. The Alexander Palace also was razed.

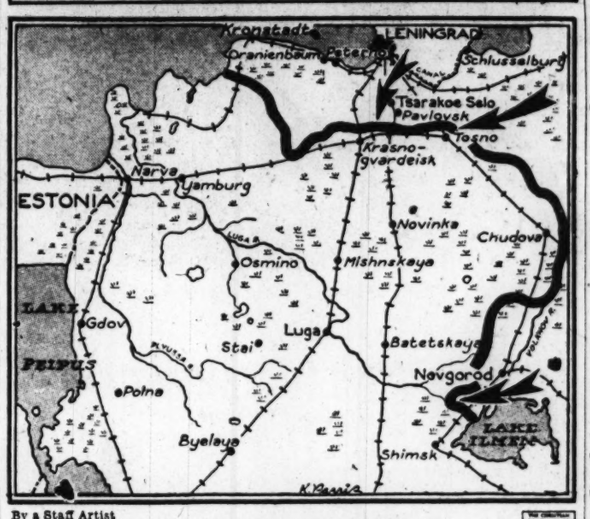
Red Star said that back in Leningrad long columns of captives are marching down Frontanka Street. There already is a large collection of 305 millimeter guns in the Alexandrisky Monument Square.

Dispatches from London quoted a German High Command communiqué to the effect that the Russians had pierced German lines at one point northwest of Kirovograd, had renewed their onslaughts between the Pripet and Berezina Rivers, and had stepped up pressure at Kerch.

Another Berlin radiocast said fighting was taking place within the town of Kerch.

Red Army troops are charging forward on the Leningrad front but their attacks, "have been repelled or halted in some sectors," said the communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio.





By a Staff Artist

Action in Italy and Russia

Contour map of the sector around Nettuno in Central Italy (above) shows that General Clark's men have landed on wide strip of flat land. They are pushing inland at the point shown by the arrow heading for the Appian Way—a main German supply line—and for the mountains. Close-up of the sector immediately around Leningrad (below) shows the Russians pushing forward on a semicircular line, forcing back some 250,000 Germans. Arrows indicate the main points of attack.

Continent:

Allied Air Fleet Crosses Channel

Crossing the English Channel for the third successive day, strong formations of Allied bombers hammered the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne as fine flying weather succeeded a windy and turbulent night.

Observers on the English coast reported large groups of both bombers and fighters launched the new assaults shortly after dawn, and soon the raiders were shuttling back and forth over the Channel.

Twenty-one German planes were destroyed the previous day in aerial battles which developed when escorted United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators braved bad weather to blast unspecified objectives in Western Germany, a communiqué announced.

The weather was so unfavorable that part of the bomber force which had been sent out was recalled.

The communiqué said two heavy bombers, one fighter-bomber, and 10 fighters were missing from the day's operations, which included Allied sweeps against the French invasion coast, the 23d foray against targets in this region in 25 days. Both American and British planes participated in these sweeps.

Three additional Nazi planes were shot down Jan. 24 by RAF Typhoon fighters off the Dutch coast, the communiqué said.

There was no announcement here concerning any Allied aerial activity over the continent during the night.

Mid-Pacific:

American Planes Bomb Marshalls

Army and Navy planes, ranging out to the Marshall Islands, which lie on the ocean road to Tokyo, have attacked six atolls in a damaging two-day series of raids at small cost to the attackers.

The United States Navy announcement said in part: "Planes of the 7th Army Air Force and Fleet Air Wing Two carried out attacks on six atolls in the Marshall Islands during Jan. 22 and 23. Army medium bombers at midday on Jan. 22 raided Wotje Atoll and Kaven Island in the Maloelap Atoll. At Wotje, a cargo ship and a small oiler were damaged; airdrome installations were bombed and strafed. There was no fighter opposition, and all of our planes returned safely. At Kaven, bombing and strafing attacks were made on ground installations. Of 25 enemy fighters which intercepted our bombers, two were shot down and a third was crippled. Our losses were small.

"In the afternoon of Jan. 22, Imieji Island in the Jaluit Atoll was attacked by Liberators and Navy Venturas.

"In the evening of Jan. 22, Army heavy bombers struck Mili Atoll and Roi Island in the Kwajalein Atoll. At Mili, bombs were dropped in the contonment area."

South Pacific:

Two Raids Cost Japan 51 Planes

Thirty-three Japanese planes were shot down in a new raid on the enemy's air base of Wewak, New Guinea, allied headquarters announced.

Eighteen other planes were shot down in another raid on Rabaul on northeastern New Britain as the Allied Air Force made one of its biggest sky triumphs in many weeks.

Five allied planes were lost at Wewak and eight at Rabaul.

Wewak raiders dropped 105 tons of bombs on that base some 200 miles up the coast from the New Guinea ground front. Eighteen enemy guns were destroyed or damaged.

In the ground-fighting sector of the Ramu Valley, 40 miles south of the Allied objective of Madang, Australians cleared the Shaggy Ridge area of Japanese and captured much field artillery and ammunition.

Japan has lost more than 350 planes in 30 days over Rabaul alone.

Meanwhile two Allied spearheads approached Bogadjim, southern access to Madang, from the south and southeast and Allied warplanes hammered the enemy's coastal positions and supply roads in support of this drive, which is pointed at Madang itself.

Closest to Bogadjim, a supply point 15 miles below Madang, was an Australian force which had driven the Nipponese from the headwaters of the Fajia River.

Yugoslavia:

Senj Captured By German Force

German troops have occupied the Croat coastal town of Senj, 35 miles southeast of Fiume, after heavy fighting in which Yugoslav Partisans forced the invaders to pay heavily in men and equipment, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

Fall of Senj followed a battle over an 18-mile front between the coast and Otocac. An earlier radiocast by the Hungarian News Agency quoted a dispatch from Zagreb as saying Axis troops not only had occupied Senj but had completed mopping-up operations on Hvar Island, farther down the coast.

Marshal Broz's communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, reported heavy fighting continuing in the Doboj-Tuzla sector of Eastern Bosnia, with street fighting in the streets of Tuzla. Earlier Yugoslav reports said Partisans had captured Gracanica and destroyed the Doboj-Tuzla railway line.

Lively action also was reported from Montenegro, where Partisans were battling a mixed force of Germans and Chetniks near Danelovgrad.

In Cairo, King Peter was quoted as saying that his "one desire" was to return to Yugoslavia and take an active part in fighting for the freedom of his country.

Casualties:

American Losses Rise to 142,289

Latest available figures on American war casualties total 142,289, including 32,662 killed in action.

The Office of War Information said the figures cover Navy casualties through Jan. 22 and Army losses through Dec. 31.

Navy casualties were listed as 35,572, numbering 15,520 killed, 7,206 wounded, 8,562 missing, and 4,284 captured by the enemy. These figures include Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties. Army casualties to the end of December totaled 106,717, with 17,142 killed, 39,917 wounded, 24,137 missing, and 25,521 prisoners of war.

Burma:

Chinese Troops Take Mingru Ga

American-trained Chinese troops have captured Mingru Ga in their offensive across the Hukawng Valley in Northern Burma designed to clear the way for the new Ledo Road into China, Allied Southeast Asia headquarters announced.

These troops under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, armed with American weapons, have been on the offensive since Dec. 26 and are pushing the Japanese back toward Taipha Ga, terminus of a road connecting with the main Burma highway system.

When the area is cleared of Japanese, American engineers intend to double lane the Ledo Road through the steep hills and dense jungle to the old Burma Road.

Halifax Offers Dominions Share in Foreign Policy

Continued from Page 1

defense. He said he believed it would be "an immeasurable gain" if a common foreign policy on vital issues could be achieved "not by a single voice but by the unison of many."

The Dominions, which had been absolutely free to choose their course, had all but one joined in the war when war came, and their contribution to the cause had been magnificent, Lord Halifax asserted. The Dominions, however, had been faced with the dilemma of either confirming a policy which they had only partially shared in framing or standing aside as neutrals. The great question for the future, he said, will not be so much what will happen when war comes as what will be done to prevent war coming. An attempt should be made to fortify the partnership of the members of the Commonwealth.

"The Statute of Westminster," Lord Halifax declared, "was in a sense a declaration of independence, but it was more than that. It was a declaration of interdependence, a recognition that in the world of the twentieth century no country can live by itself and for itself alone. It did not attempt to make a stereotyped pattern or mold to which the Commonwealth must conform; but it did leave the greatest latitude for development in the conviction that in working out our fate together, we should discover that independence and interdependence, so far from being incompatible conceptions, were not only complementary but necessary to each other."

Basis of Partnership

In the reordering of the world after the war Britain, apart from the Commonwealth and Empire, with its less than 50,000,000 persons and the heavy drains from the war on its manpower, resources, and capital, could hardly claim equal partnership with the United States, Russia, and China, the Ambassador told his audience. If it is to play its part it must have with it "in peace the same strength that has sustained it in war."

"There, summed up in a sentence, is the need as I see it," Viscount Halifax said. "To say this is to make no selfish claim. The unity of the Commonwealth is no mere British interest. So far from being an obstacle, it is a condition necessary to that working partnership with the United States, Russia and China to which we look. If we are to play our rightful part in the preservation of peace, we can only play it as a Commonwealth united, vital, and coherent. By so doing, and only by so doing, can be hope to achieve the high purposes to which we are dedicated by the suffering and sacrifices of war."

Lord Halifax's speech is certain to create much interest in Britain and will likely be discussed in Parliament early in the session opening this week.

The suggestions made some time ago by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, and the recent agreement between New Zealand as well as Lord Halifax's speech will call for an early declaration by the Canadian Government and probably by other Dominion governments.

Canadian-American Ties

Lord Halifax made no suggestion about any Imperial Council or other constitutional authority with power to frame common policies binding upon the different members of the Commonwealth. The creation of such a body would be opposed by a considerable section of public opinion.

As Canada is also an American nation and because of its close friendship with the United States the cardinal principle underlying Canada's foreign policy is that it shall not run counter to the interests of the United States.

At the same time the interests of the United States and the British Commonwealth are closely interwoven, and in the opinion of some, the collaboration of Canada in a general Commonwealth foreign policy might further ensure their remaining so.

However, it remains to be seen whether or not the Government will decide that closer consultations on foreign policy would be a more effective aid in the effort of the great powers to bring about a lasting peace.

Army Training in Democracy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 25 (AP)—American news must be "indoctrinated with democracy" to give troops a real sense of what they are fighting for, Dr. Barnett R. Brickner of the National Jewish Welfare Board and Administrative Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities, said yesterday in appraising America's fighting men.

Dr. Brickner, Cleveland, Ohio, Rabbi, has been touring Army camps and installations with Rabbi Aryeh Lev of Washington.

"All education is indoctrination," said Dr. Brickner. "You are giving the child something before he has a chance to know what it's all about. Our youth must be educated with a passion for democracy."

He said American troops "are facing in the Nazis and Japanese a generation of indoctrinated youth. They must be infused with the goal they are fighting for."

Dr. Brickner said he thought there still was time for this, and that religion could play a part in this infusion.

Dr. Brickner said professional personnel was needed in Italy to care for the numerous refugees who keep slipping through the Germans and across the Adriatic into Allied-held territory. He said the Army and individual groups have done a lot for these people, some of whom have been away from their homes for more than four years, but Allied administrators were not prepared to handle them properly. Most of these refugees are Jewish, he said.

'Shadow' Service Of Invasion Freight

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 25 — Britain's railways now have "a so-called shadow freight service which the fighting services have helped build up," the British Radio reports.

"When the go-ahead signal is given, stores from ordnance depots all over the country will start on their way to the port," it was added. "Each train in this service has its own code number. From that number the railway people know the size of the train and its loading point, the road it which it will keep, and its final will follow, the time-table to destination."

Bid to Smaller Nations Seen in Halifax's Speech

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Washington observers today construed the significant Toronto address of Viscount Halifax as putting high official approval on the recent proposal of Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, that the smaller states of Scandinavia and Western Europe accept Dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

In Washington's view, the essence of the British Ambassador's remarks was that London is now eager to implement the status of equality within the Commonwealth still further and to guarantee that all the Dominions have full opportunity to share in the formulation of a common foreign policy rather than to be confronted, from time to time, with the right to accept or reject London's decisions.

As Lord Halifax put it, the effects of such a procedure would be to give the Dominions equality of function as well as equality of status, which they now possess. In other words, the Dominions would exercise responsibility to form policy, not merely the more limited right to remain aloof if they so chose.

Strengthening of Security

More than ordinary importance attaches to this speech because Lord Halifax, it is reliably learned here, was appearing in more than his ambassadorial role. He was delivering an authoritative exposition of Government policy on behalf of the British Cabinet.

While the Toronto address itself does not mention the earlier proposal advanced by Prime Minister Smuts, authoritative Washington sources say that, in effect, it carries forward Marshal Smuts' invitation to the smaller countries of Western Europe to strengthen their security by coming within the embrace of the Commonwealth.

Obviously these states would not be willing to contemplate such a course unless they had binding assurance that they would not only retain the freedom to veto action affecting themselves but also the right to complete partnership in the development of over-all foreign policy for the whole Commonwealth.

This is the substance of the proposition which Lord Halifax has apparently been authorized to make to both existing and, more significantly, prospective Dominion states.

Lord Halifax put great emphasis upon the view that "equality of function lags behind equality of status and he put the historic dilemma of the dominions in these words:

May Occur Again

"Either they must confirm a policy which they had had only partial share in framing, or they stand aside and see the unity of the Commonwealth broken, perhaps fatally and forever. It did not take them long to choose (in 1939) and with one exception they chose war. But the dilemma was there, and having occurred twice in 25 years, it may occur again. This is the point at which equality of function lags behind equality of status. The Dominions are free—absolutely free—to choose their path; but every time there is a crisis in international affairs, they are faced with the same inexorable dilemma, from which there is then no escape."

This is an exceptionally forthright statement that the Dominion relationship within the British Commonwealth still leaves much to be desired, and the remedy which Britain's Ambassador to the United States offers is that the Dominions should fortify still further their partnership and mutualize the forming as well as the executing of foreign policy in military, economic, colonial, and communications questions.

The strong assurance that all such areas of foreign policy would be a common responsibility among all the equal Dominions is seen as directly implementing Prime Minister Smuts' recent bid to the smaller nations and as making the invitation to membership in the Commonwealth more practicable and attractive.

Reporters Held Not 'Professional'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25 (AP)—In an opinion denying a contention that newspaper reporters are "professional" workers, the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld an order of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor against the Sun Publishing Company, publishers of the Jackson (Tenn.) Sun.

The opinion, by Judge Charles C. Simons of Detroit, overruled the publishing firm's appeal from a District Court decision.

The firm contended that newspaper reporters were professional employees and thus removed from operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Wrote Judge Simons: "We know of no state that requires of (reporters) an examination for competency or a license to practice, and there are editors of long experience and trained judgment who, agreeing that 'the proper study of mankind is man,' likewise believe the only practical school of journalism is the newspaper office. . . .

"The publisher of a newspaper has no special immunity from the application of federal laws. . . . Newspaper reporters have not generally been recognized as members of the learned professions."

Leith-Ross to Head UNRRA in Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced yesterday the appointment of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as Deputy Director General in charge of UNRRA's European office in London.

For the past two years, Sir Leith-Ross has been chairman of the Inter-Allied Committee on postwar requirements, which was absorbed into the UNRRA Committee on Europe.

He has also been chief economic advisor to the British Empire since 1932, and London announced that the British Government has released him so that he could take the United Nations post.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER LIMITED
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
DRAUGHTSMAN'S COMPASS SETS
£4.15.0
Limited Supply
191-192 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4
London, England
Telephone HOLborn 3366

Files for Correspondence
PULMAN'S
THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

COOPERS FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly
S. W. 1

ECONOMY SERVICE
to meet the
NEW CONDITIONS
let the
S. L.
DRY CLEANING and DYEING SERVICE
Brighten and Renew
YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

Siesta Craftsmanship
Well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street, 2-10, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England
98, Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847 Standard of Furniture Quality

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry: your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
PEN REPAIR DEPT.
ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

SWANSEA, WALES
INSULATING CONTRACTORS
BERNARD HASTIE & CO.
— SWANSEA —
ENQUIRIES INVITED
LONDON OFFICE:
BROADWAY CHAMBERS
HAMMERSMITH, W. 6
SHEET METAL WORKERS

Schofields
LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Ltd.
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 32591-2
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

McDonalds Limited
FOUNDED 1838
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

1783-1944
A long Record of Conscientious Shopkeeping
Binns Limited
Generations of Satisfied Customers
Post your Orders to
SUNDERLAND · DARLINGTON
MIDDLESBRO · NEWCASTLE-on-TYNE
WEST HARTLEPOOL SOUTH SHIELDS CARLISLE
DUMFRIES EDINBURGH

BUY WAR BONDS
In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:
"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."
THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Italy's Political Evolution Tied to Battle for Rome

The tangled political situation in the liberated areas of Italy and its probable development after the Allied capture of Rome is analyzed in the first of two articles by a well-known writer on Italian affairs. Today, Mr. Rosen discusses the recent activities of the pro-Fascist elements. His second article will deal with the anti-Fascist groups.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Allied amphibious offensive against Rome must be regarded as a very important political move designed to cut through the Gordian knot of Italian politics.

As to its eventual repercussions with regard to the already highly explosive political situation in Southern Italy, it must be remembered that the first official congresses of all anti-Fascist parties will begin in Bari on Jan. 28. Whether these congresses will emerge as an important element in Italian political life or whether their demands will be drowned in the din of battle before the gates of the Italian Capital will depend to a large degree on the trend of military developments in the Rome area.

That the general political situation in Southern Italy is far from satisfactory, there can be little doubt. So far as the position of the anti-Fascist parties is concerned, it has been more or less unchanged since the Italian capitulation, mainly in view of the King's refusal to accept the proposed compromise solution of a Regency for the Prince of Naples. The anti-Fascist coalition has refused to accept the Royal offer of immediate abdication in favor of Crown Prince Umberto.

It has been said that the situation will improve after the fall of Rome. There is, however, some reason to believe that the eventual occupation of the Capital will increase political difficulties.

Public opinion in Allied countries has failed to realize that the position of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and of the King has been strengthened by the recent decision of the Allied Control Commission to transfer most of the liberated areas in Southern Italy to Italian rule.

Although the Commission asserted that the transfer should involve no commitment to the Badoglio Government after the capture of Rome, it has become increasingly manifest that the latter is trying to exploit the new situation in favor of the Monarch.

Charges by Russians

It is of particular importance to note that the Russian trade union review, War and the Working Class, charged in its latest issue that the Badoglio Government has failed to fulfill its promises, that no effective purge of Fascist elements in the Naples area has taken plapce, and that the former Fascist Party Secretary of Naples has not been arrested. Moreover, the paper objected to the fact that unions in the Naples region continue to function under the control of Trade Union Commissioner Raoul de Luzenberger, who was appointed by a prefectorial order.

But the general political line of conservative elements in Southern Italy is even more aggressive than the analysis of the Russian review indicates.

Last week the anti-Fascist parties were compelled to protest against attempts of the authorities in Brindisi to prevent delegates from that city from attending the Bari congress of the Committee of Liberation.

The "Liberal Democratic" Party founded in Bari last September has been particularly active trying to split the anti-Fascist coalition. The party which appears to have chosen "anti-Fascism, Monarchy, Ultra-Democracy" as its program has caused such confusion in Southern Italy that Senator Benedetto Croce's Liberal Party was compelled to disavow any connection with it. Signor Croce has declared that those who call themselves Monarchists are no true Liberals.

There are indications that the authorities regard Senator Croce as "Public Enemy No. 1" in Southern Italy. They have gone so far as to take over the prominent publishing house of Laterza in Bari. Laterza is publisher of Signor Croce's important review La Critica and the publishing house has been a mouthpiece of Italian liberalism throughout the Fascist and Badoglio eras. Obviously, Badoglio authorities are worried lest Signor Croce's appeals cause unpleasant repercussions among certain intellectuals in Southern Italy whom the "Generali del Re" (the King's Generals) regard as their most dangerous rivals.

Spokesman for the King

In recent days the situation has deteriorated even further. Advices from Naples have emphasized the significance of a statement issued by Lieut. Col. Gustavo Verde who has emerged as semi-official spokesman for the King. Colonel Verde appeals to all Army officers, veterans, volunteers, members of military clubs and associations to support the efforts of the "Liberal Reconstruction Committee" by rallying around the throne. The threatening tone of his message has left no doubt as to the political tendencies of the pro-monarchic groups.

It is safe to assume that the latter will redouble their efforts once the Italian Capital has been occupied. For although the political situation in Rome will facilitate the work of the anti-Fascist opposition, it is obvious that this fact might be counterbalanced by the political intervention of the Vatican.

It remains to be seen how far such intervention will influence the attitude of the (Roman) Catholic Christian Democratic Party. Although its present leader, the former War Minister (under Giolitti) Giulio Rodino di Miglione, appears willing to support the Regency demand, it is probable that the Vatican would like to see Crown Prince Umberto on the throne.

Moreover, there is always the possibility that such influences might cause a split between the Christian Democrats and the rest of the anti-Fascist coalition. Here it should be remembered that when plans were worked out for the establishment of a (Roman) Catholic party last August, quarters of the "Catholic Action" were especially active in these negotiations. It was Msgr. Evasio Colli, Bishop of Parma and Director General of Italian Catholic Action, who wrote at that time: "In this moment of such grave responsibilities, Italian Catholic Action, whose immediate aim is the defense and advancement of Christian life and civilization, has only one instruction to pass on to its members: They must carry on their work in an attitude of exemplary obedience to the Church and of loyal discipline toward established authority. . . ."

Switzerland Calling Up Its 19-Year-Olds

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 25 (AP)—A great part of Switzerland's 19-year-old men will be called up for military training this year in addition to regular contingents because of "necessities of the hour," the Government announced Jan. 24. Training in Switzerland normally starts at 20.

These Shells Also Pack a Wallop

Wide World

25-Pounders Carry Propaganda to the Enemy

Leaflets are showered on enemy lines in Italy in shells of the smoke type with cannisters removed. Each shell holds about 250 leaflets dealing with world news, treatment of prisoners, and other affairs calculated to have an adverse effect on enemy morale. The leaflets are prepared by the Psychological Warfare Branch of the 5th Army. This photo shows leaflets being packed into shells.

Japan Disclaims Plans for 50-Year War

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of an about-face in Japan's home propaganda strategy, accompanied by a new note of pessimism on the military situation, are clearly apparent in the statements of Japanese leaders since the turn of the year.

Fantastic claims of military victories where none exist no longer appear in home radiocasts—made available by the Office of War Information. Instead, guarded admissions of a weakness in the air and indirect warning of possible future retreats are heard with increasing frequency.

Gone are Japan's boasts that it is prepared to fight for 50 or 100 years, if necessary. The radio statements show a growing recognition that time may work against the Japanese, and fear that the war will be ended this year before Japan can consolidate its gains.

Premier Hideki Tojo, in an address to 370 "high government officials" on Jan. 4, said frankly that "The element of time is the absolutely necessary factor in the prosecution of the war. . . . A difference of one second can become the deciding factor between victory and defeat."

State Minister Fumio Goto, one of Premier Tojo's top leaders, said three days later that ". . . the enemies are trying to decide the war in short duration with the idea that time should not be given to Japan. . . . We must thoroughly crush the fighting strength of our enemies if they should prepare for a short-duration war."

Mr. Goto told his home listeners that "As you well know through the radio and daily papers, the United States and Britain are continuing their desperate counteroffensives on the Pacific front. . . . They are confident in their overwhelming superiority in matériel and manpower resources."

Slow Down on 'Victories'

Indication that the Japanese propagandists are taking cognizance of popular disbelief in the claims of repeated "victories" over the Allies was seen in a broadcast by Takeo Ito, a "naval correspondent," on Jan. 12:

"When you, my listeners, read the article in this morning's paper, I can imagine that you have read it with a certain queer and doubtful feeling, and I can well understand it. Oftentimes I have been asked if there were not some exaggerations in the reports of the war results."

After defending the Imperial communiqués, Mr. Ito went on to admit that "When our formation leaves its base for the enemy ships we have no reserves of gas and ammunition to ward off enemy interceptors, but must make a bee line to the enemy ships . . . (Our) sacrifices are made with few planes at our disposal, but in spite of our small forces we have had to meet great hordes of attacking enemy planes. . . . This is how small the number of planes is in this area at this time. . . . We have so far been able to bring out enough to intercept attacking enemy planes, and that is all. . . . Our officers and men (at Rabaul) will maintain their full confidence. But should the arrival of the planes be delayed even one day, it will be quite a serious affair."

On Jan. 9 Tokyo radio similarly told its listeners that the Allies had "completely crushed into our air mastery sphere."

This is what lies behind General Tojo's warning to officials of his Munitions Ministry on Jan. 13. "A speedy increase in the production of aircraft" was vital to the war, he said, since the battle was "extremely fierce at present." General Tojo bluntly warned the officials to "bestir themselves" and produce more airplanes, and charged that "the real bottleneck in munitions production is not labor or materials, but lack of fighting spirit."

Other broadcasts made it apparent that lack of machine tools for the aircraft industry constitutes a major bottleneck.

Expect Allied Raids

Meanwhile, uneasiness over the threat of air attacks on Japan proper was shown in the statement by Mr. Goto that "Raids by enemy planes must inevitably be expected. . . . The cities must be reduced to smaller sizes within the limit of coping with any emergency. . . . I sincerely wish that the people in the local areas would not hold a hostile attitude against those who are dispersing from the cities, and offer them homes or vacant buildings to help them."

Admiral Ryozo Makamura, retired, went so far as to remark in the current issue of the Tokyo monthly Taiheiyo that "it is to be wondered why the United States does not advocate an attack on the mainland of Japan via the north? ern Pacific route, where there are no islands to speak of."

General Tojo's speech of Jan. 4 contained startling references to the state of civilian morale in Japan: "There are not a few cases in which a feeling of unhappiness and cheerlessness is arising among the people. Government officials during wartime . . . must at least exert their fullest efforts so that fear will not be created among the people, due to carelessness of speech."

Moreover, "The people's living conditions will become more difficult during wartime, and hardships and sufferings mount one upon another," said General Tojo. And Mr. Goto added, in a plea for increased production of rice, wheat, and potatoes, "As the war becomes more fierce, it is entirely impossible for us to be dependent on the import of rice. Foodstuffs must be produced within the nation and self-sufficiency must be maintained thoroughly."

Severe shortages of fuel are seen in broadcast statements that Japan's Government buildings are without heat.

The Diet has been in extended recess over the holidays while General Tojo's whip organization, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, prepared some 34 bills for its consideration. Approval of these bills is a foregone conclusion when the parliamentary body reconvenes on Jan. 21. Among the bills is one which calls for a further increase in taxes of 2,200,000,000 yen for the 1944-45 fiscal year.

Bomb Fire Severs Pipe —Water Puts Out Fire

A TOWN IN SOUTH ESSEX, England (AP)—An incendiary bomb fell through the roof of a house here in a recent air raid.

It started a fire which burned through a water pipe. Water gushed from the pipe and extinguished the fire.

Defense Shows German Alarm in Holland

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German apprehension of an imminent Allied invasion of The Netherlands discloses itself in the heightened speed with which the building of defenses is being rushed and in increased terrorism against the civilian population.

The Germans are laying stress on defense in depth, it was disclosed through Dutch Underground newspapers and other information that reached Allied territory a short while ago. These reports indicate that coastal fortifications are being extended, and that separate defense units are set up at all bridges and crossroads in the hinterland. Amsterdam, Utrecht, and other large cities are being ringed with fortifications which turn them into veritable hedgehog positions. Evacuation of Dutch inhabitants of the "Auffang" areas has been accelerated. In villages around Amsterdam, and in the fortified section of The Hague, none but Germans or Dutch Nazis have been allowed to remain.

To secure the German rear against Dutch uprisings synchronized with Allied landing attempts, Reichs Commissioner Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart consented to the organization of an armed Dutch Nazi unit, the "Stads-en Landwacht" (City and Territorial Guard) which is to be used to "maintain public order and protect the life and property of the order-loving population." According to a decree issued by Police General Walter Rauter, German Commissioner for Public Safety, members of the Landwacht are authorized to examine identity cards of persons behaving suspiciously in public.

Supervisory Authority

They may supervise the actions of persons in certain places and arrest those unable to prove their identity or those who approach protected or guarded objects suspiciously or without authorization. They may search arrested persons for weapons, dangerous objects, and illegal literature, and they are entitled to use weapons "when they cannot fulfill their task otherwise."

Existence of another German-sponsored terror organization was uncovered by the Underground paper Je Maintiendrai (I Shall Sustain) which in a recent issue described the newly founded Special Service Section of the Dutch Nazi Party. This Section, the paper said, is an espionage organization whose members send in weekly reports on the "general public mood," informing the authorities on utterances overheard in churches, schools, and factories, the sentiments of police, municipal workers, and labor bureaus. They also investigate the financial situation of members of the Dutch Nazi Party and, in general, spy on comrades, the clandestine paper disclosed.

No exact data on the numerical strength of either the "Landwacht" nor the "Special Service" Section are available. Yet it is unlikely that both organizations together should have more than a few thousand men. Cornelis van Geelkerken, deputy head of the Mussert movement, spoke recently of the "10,000 members of the Storm Troops, Elite Guard and Youth Storm." That is about all the Dutch Nazi Party can boast of and it can be considered for certain that the new organizations had to be formed from the ranks of existing ones, since no candidates for Dutch Nazi membership have been forthcoming for a long time.

It remains to be seen how effectively these 10,000 men will be able to assist in case of invasion the German occupation forces in Holland, estimated at about 20 Army divisions and an unknown number of police troops.

Threatens Countrymen

The Dutch Nazis themselves have doubts not only on this problem but also on their general chances for a happy, or at least a safe, future. Celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Dutch Nazi Party, last Dec. 11, disclosed the rather gloomy views of the leaders. "It is evident," said Dr. Alton Mussert, on that occasion, "that we have reached a low level in our national existence. Whether it can sink still lower depends on the second front." He predicted that "if the invasion takes place, not a stone will be left unturned in all the land. Sorely tried Italy will seem a happy, contented country compared with what Holland will look like." At the same time, he admitted that the majority of the Dutch people are "hoping for a second front."

Dr. Mussert's deputy, Cornelis van Geelkerken, hurled threats at fellow-countrymen who "are ridiculing us" and who have not merely rejected the Dutch brand of Naziism but National Socialism as such.

Indications are that 1944 will be a crucial year in the existence of the Dutch people as a whole. Disintegration of the country's economic life and the weight of hardships to which every citizen is exposed have reached a high-water mark. By last October, 400,000 Hollanders were working as slave laborers in Germany and 37,000 had been put to work in France. Since then the Germans have issued a new decree authorizing the Commander of the Labor Services to recruit 18-year-old Dutch boys and "every male he considers necessary for the war effort."

Brown beans and potatoes are the only staple food left for the Hollanders to eat. A Dutchman who escaped to England last November revealed that during the entire month of September no meat was to be had. Considerable quantities of cattle were slaughtered, he said, but every bit was shipped to Germany. The same he asserted, applied to home-grown fruit and vegetables. He described people as "standing in line for hours just to purchase cabbage." New ration regulations have eliminated butter and cut the allowances of cheese, cakes, candies, and biscuits by from 10 to 30 per cent.

Prices of such everyday items as crockery, brushes, dusters, and razor blades have risen an average of 1,000 per cent. Gloves, fountain pens, or a pair of scissors have become virtually unobtainable at any price. New clothing, shoes, and underwear likewise are unavailable.

Vertinsky Croons at Moscow After Absence of 24 Years

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—Alexander Vertinsky, who was crooning in Russia before Bing Crosby was heard of, returned to his people Jan. 23 in one of the war's great stories of love of country.

Before the revolution, Vertinsky's soft voice and his sentimental melodies had the "hep cats" of the steppes in a dither. His concerts were sellouts.

Then came the revolution, and Vertinsky took himself to London, to Paris, to the United States—even to Hollywood—and lastly to Shanghai. But his records found their way back to the Soviet Union and for years they have been played here. Mothers have told their daughters about him. His simple, sad songs are known by thousands.

So, it was sensational word-of-mouth news recently when, after 24 years, he applied for a Soviet passport and asked to return to mother Russia with his young and pretty wife a Russian who lived in Shanghai.

He is living with his wife and baby in a hotel and they are very happy in Moscow.

"I'm awfully glad to get back to these old streets and this country I love so much," he said. "After all, I'm a Russian. The way this young country has built and fought its way along has stirred me deeply. Now I am a man who has a country."

His audience Sunday night included Dmitri Shostakovich, generals, poets, many men of letters, ballerinas, and artists. He sang his favorite songs—"Two Guitars," "Without Women," "Little Ballerina"—and a few new songs of war. And the only reason he didn't have them in the aisles was because there were no aises. The place was too packed.

Radio Control Public Issue In Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Government intervention in the radiocasting field is being debated in both Australia and New Zealand.

In Australia the radio field is supervised by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which owns 28 national stations and has regulatory powers over 100 privately operated ones. In New Zealand the Government owns all stations and operates them in two independent chains, the National Broadcasting Service and the Commercial Broadcasting Service, which between them own 12 different call signs.

The NBS is high-toned, modeled on the British Broadcasting Corporation. CBS is livelier, more popular, buying many popular American and Australian features, and raking in that advertising revenue which the organization of NBS loftily declines.

In Australia the Federal Government has set up a standing committee of Parliament to overlook the field. In New Zealand the Government has had direct control of all radiocasting since 1935.

More Power Sought

The Australian committee recently turned in a voluminous report, one of the major objects of which is to obtain wider powers for itself so it can intervene in the radio field effectively.

Moreover, the Postmaster General, who is head of the radiocasting setup, has power to compel radio stations to broadcast matter he supplies or to refrain from radiocasting matter of which he disapproves.

This authority does not exist in Great Britain or in Canada, and Australians see in it a dangerous situation which would be open to grave abuse if it were used for political ends.

It is pointed out that from control to monopoly is merely a step. In New Zealand, where the Government has immediate control of the radio field, the result of political domination of radio is seen.

Opposition Silenced

The New Zealand Government in power in mid-1943 held 53 seats in the House of Representatives and represented 513,000 voters. The opposition parties held 23 seats and represented 410,000 voters. Government spokesmen customarily utilize the radio networks for important pronouncements. Opposition members have never been given a single opportunity of replying to Government radio addresses.

After 1935, when the Government adopted these tactics, it justified them on the ground that it could not get fair treatment in the newspapers and therefore had to go direct to the people.

Secure Peace Foundation Seen in Unity of Allies

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Jan. 25—Taking the point of view that this is another Hundred Years' War and that "you cannot separate Germany from the Nazis," André Michalopoulos, one-time Greek Minister of Information, told the Chilton Club here that the only postwar solution for the problem of Germany and its satellites is "stabilization of a complete unity between the democratic nations in peace as great as that which has been attained in war."

"It is necessary," he declared, "that the great democratic powers should not only manifest their solidarity for the future, but should establish between themselves a basis of moral good will strong enough to survive the forces which will work against it from within each nation.

"That is the only solution, because the peace established by the democratic powers must provide for a world organization which will regulate policy, security, international justice, and international co-operation.

"If the distribution of the raw materials and of the finished goods of the world is under the ultimate control of a world organization, every nation will have a positive advantage in being admitted to that organization and will have a very positive disadvantage in being excluded.

Weapon for Control

"This is the weapon with which Germany can be controlled. Armies of occupation, measures of physical coercion, can only be effective for a limited period of time; they cannot be continued indefinitely."

With respect to his contention that Naziism is not a new doctrine, but the latest manifestation of an ingrained tradition, Mr. Michalopoulos pointed out that the German people had shown complete subservience to the "domination of an autocratic oligarchy, a military caste, since 1848 and perhaps since the time of Frederick the Great."

"The German people as a whole are warlike, tribal, and gregarious," he said, "and though at various times there have been considerable minorities which have tried to give political expression to their liberal feelings, they have always been ruthlessly crushed.

"Proof of this lies in the considerable German communities in this country. They are the descendants of men who fled Germany because they could not bear the system that prevailed there. They have brought their gifts of industry and application, which are characteristic of the German race, to this country, where they have flourished in a framework of freedom.

Liberal Moves Crushed

"But in Germany itself, every liberal movement has been ruthlessly crushed, and the German people systematically regimented to what virtually amounts to political slavery. The Bismarck tradition, aimed eventually at the domination of Europe and of the world, manifested itself in the war against Austria, in the war against France in 1870, in the last war and in this war. Even though the leaders of Germany today know that they have lost this war, they are already laying the foundations for future aggression.

"That is the explanation of the savagery with which, although they are conscious of defeat, they are persecuting 200,000,000 nationals of the nations they now occupy. They now have a plan to cover their defeat by the devitalization of all the nations at present under their sway, by the destruction of their industry and by the devastation of their agriculture to eliminate all competition around them so that when the period of control is past—because it is obvious that for a certain period of years the victorious Allies will exercise control of Germany and exact retribution for the misdeeds of the Nazis—they calculate that they still will remain a compact mass of 70,000,000 in the center of Europe.

"They will not have been massacred, devitalized, racially emasculated even if their industries have been dismembered, even if they have been divided up into separate states, whereas the nations around them will not have recovered from the systematic destruction to which they are being submitted.

'Ready to Pounce'

"At that time, Germany will be ready to pounce again and will be relatively in a stronger position than at the beginning of the present war unless the victorious democracies are really in earnest at implementing their declared ideals."

Responsibility for the erection of a "peace temple of complete unity between the democratic nations" rests with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, Mr. Michalopoulos stressed, "because the occupied European nations are so exhausted that they cannot be called upon immediately after liberation comes to contribute actively to a durable peace."

"At this moment it is necessary that the great democratic powers should not only manifest their solidarity for the future, but should establish between themselves a basis of moral good will, strong enough to survive the forces which will work against it from within each nation. That is the only solution for the problem of Germany and its satellites."

PREFERRED BY MILLIONS

In some localities there might be a shortage of Revelation Tooth Powder at times. The Armed Forces have first call.

New metal-saving package. No change in basic formula.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Singles from $4; doubles from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.
Central Park West at 61st St.

GOING TO NEW YORK?
Know places and prices. Read the GIMLET
Magazine of Wartime Travel
Tells Where to Go—What to See—The Costs, Recommendations. Canada to Florida, includes N. Y. City. 116 Pages. Postpaid 50c. The Gimlet, 551 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 17.

WE SUGGEST
AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

CALL
UNITED AIR LINES
FOR TRAVEL INFORMATION
Mainliner Schedules to Cleveland, Chicago
Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Portland, Seattle
UNITED AIR LINES
Boston • • • 10 Providence St., Hubbard 1681
New York • • 80 E. 42nd St., Murray Hill 2-7300
Washington • } K Street between 15th and 16th
} 800 15th St. N. W.—Republic 5680

ARE YOU WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS?
HAVE YOU A JOB IN DEFENSE?
ARE YOU A BUSY HOMEBODY?
DO YOU PURSUE A CAREER?
USE ELIZABETH ARDEN'S
All-Day Foundation Cream
PUT IT ON AND FORGET IT!
No woman wants to fritter away precious moments repairing make-up several times a day in these busy times—yet every woman wants to look her best. How wonderful, then, to find a Foundation Cream that lets you remain as well-groomed as you were when you left your dressing table, gives you a dewy, luminous look, conceals blemishes and fine lines, holds your powder firm and even all day long!
Seven glorious shades—Natural, Rachel, Dark Rachel, Rose Rachel, Rose, Light or Dark Rosetta Bronze. 1.00 (plus tax)
Elizabeth Arden

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Picture Book Prize Winner Maintains Delightful Home

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In her cheerful study, the sun streaming through the deeply recessed window, the family dog asleep on the cushioned seat, a briskly blazing fire on the hearth, sat Virginia Lee Burton at her typewriter. Even as her latest book came from the press, she was beginning another! An indefatigable worker, she not only writes the text, but draws the engaging and colorful illustrations. As we sat there, discussing books and art, in came her husband, George Demetrios, the sculptor. A few minutes later, Michael, their younger son, dashed in from school.

Hoped to Be Ballerina

Virginia Lee Burton, born in Newton Center, Massachusetts, the daughter of the late dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, did not intend to be an author but a ballerina. She had always been more or less interested in drawing and had devoted much time to its study, but dancing came first. Just as she was about to begin her stage career, conditions at home necessitated her continued presence there, so she turned seriously to her drawing, taking a position with the Boston Transcript. There she made sketches for the famous dramatic critic, the late "H. T. P.," at the same time continuing her studies in the Saturday morning class at the Museum of Fine Arts, with George Demetrios as instructor. One year later they were married.

The Demetrios's small house is at end of a narrow, private road which winds in from the sea. Surrounding it are several gently rolling acres, dotted with old apple trees. And they have made the most of this land in these war years, for besides a garden, there are chickens; and there were Ferdinand and Petunia, recently translated into veal and bacon respectively! There is a tumbling waterfall, a pool, a picnic fireplace; while beyond, up a hill, through tall, gray beech trees, one glimpses the two studios of Mr. Demetrios—one large, one small.

Along with writing and illustrating books, Miss Burton also teaches a class in design, organized by her four years ago in Folly Cove, the section of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where the family lives. From this class emerged the Folly Cove Designers, a professional group of artisans who design and block-print wallpapers, table linens, and cotton dresses for exclusive shops in Boston and New York. Perhaps it isn't out of place to add here that Miss Burton is working on a practical book on design, to be published at a later date.

Lives on Schedule

Though modestly reluctant to talk about herself, she told me, with her engaging smile, that her program was very simple. "I get up at 6 o'clock every morning and work for a time before breakfast. After the boys have left for school and the breakfast dishes have been washed, I start in again and work until time to prepare lunch. Then back to my desk for another two or three hours in the afternoon." She also told me that the boys care for their own room, which she rigidly inspects every day and imposes a fine if all is not as it should be! And her husband, rolling up his sleeves after lunch, proved that he likes to get his hands into dish water occasionally. This family co-operation allows more time for creative work.

"For recreation," says Miss Burton, "I darn socks in the evening or perhaps do a bit of block-printing; and occasionally we hold square dances in the barn to which the neighbors are invited." In the summer, swimming is her favorite diversion. The barn, by the way, has been converted into an attractive studio where she works at her various arts during the summer months—that is, when she isn't weeding the Victory garden, along with the rest of the family, or canning its products.

"Would you like to come down cellar?" she asked me. Indeed I would, for I knew I should find something interesting there. However, even in that house of surprises, I wasn't quite prepared for what I saw! Row upon colorful row, shelf after shelf—over 500 cans, she told me—of vegetables, fruits, and meats—all grown at home. And before I could catch my breath again, she opened the door of yet another cupboard, saying, "And here are jams, jellies, conserves, and pickles." She had managed to do all of this and also meet a publisher's deadline!

Not only do her young sons have a story-book mother, they also live in a story-book house. For around the walls of their bedroom their mother has painted scenes from her famous books for children—"Choo Choo," "Mike Mulligan and his Steam Shovel" and "The Little House." A "Choo Choo" engine jumps the track and cuts other funny capers, while cowboys and fire engines contribute more excitement. And there is their own house, with them in it, while from the ceiling a beaming sun smiles approvingly on the scene. Between two doors, in the same room, is a painted yardstick, recording the height of each boy, from babyhood to the present day.

Original Wall Designs

Nor is this the only room to boast the artistry of mother's brush! Kitchen walls, furniture, cupboards, etc., have been decorated in a color scheme inspired by a set of dishes. On the door of the dish cupboard, for instance, she has placed fanciful cup-and-saucer trees—long, thin trunks springing from a pile of saucers, with cups blossoming on their stubby branches. In the bathroom, colorful fishes swim gracefully over lovely sea-green walls.

Miss Burton's first book, "Choo Choo," was written for her son, Aristides, when he was four years old. "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel" was written for her son, Michael, when he was the same age. Each of the youngsters appears on the dedication page of "his" book. "Calico, the Wonder Horse" followed in 1941 and "The Little House" in 1942.

By a Staff Photographer

Their wallpaper comes alive and they love it, for the mother of Aristides and Michael Demetrios, known in story-book circles as Virginia Lee Burton, copied it straight from the illustrations in her book "Choo Choo," which for that matter was written for Aristides when he was four years old. Miss Burton adapts many talents to the interest of her family.

Because the author's talents as writer, designer, and painter were combined to an unusual degree in the last-named book, it won for her the Caldecott Medal "for the most distinguished American picture book" published the previous year. This prize is awarded annually by the Children's and School Librarians' sections of the American Library Association.

Though now a bit beyond the age for which their mother writes, Michael and Aris are still her best critics, she says. "I always try my stories on the boys first. If they like them, I feel sure other children will; but if there is something they don't like, they are quick to tell me why."

Miss Burton's most recent book is "Katy and the Big Snow." Katy's gaily pictured experiences will give youthful readers many happy hours; and a visit to the author's home is a happy experience for grown-ups. For there's never a dull moment with this active, interesting family—indoors or out.

Toddler Loves Stories—You Will Too

Toddler Series: No. 5

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour."

(Longfellow)

The story-book hour is a delightsome experience for parent and child. After a busy day of play even the most active child enjoys cuddling down in daddy's or mommie's lap to look at books or to hear his favorite stories. The parent-child relationship is richer for the book friends shared. Whether you are discovering Little Black Sambo, Christopher Robin, or the Mallards for the first time, or renewing old acquaintances through such children's literature, you will be taking the one entrance into your child's imaginative world.

The baby is interested in books long before he is ready for stories. His first enjoyment in books is the recognition of familiar objects. Throughout life the recognition of familiar locale in books is a thrilling experience and this is especially true with a child. When he becomes acquainted with dogs, cats, and other animals, the addition of an animal book to his library will be welcome.

As soon as a child is old enough to enjoy books, he should be taught to respect them. It is a mistake to allow children to tear old magazines and papers. How can a child be expected to differentiate between those he may and may not tear? Although some may disagree, I feel that the stiff linette book is better than the cloth book as more care is required in turning the thick pages, and a child is apt to carry a cloth book around much as he would a rag doll and not enjoy it as a picture book. Until he has learned to turn pages without tearing, tearable books should be saved for the story hour with mother or daddy. There will, of course, be torn pages from time to time. Don't punish the child for such a mishap, but teach him to bring the book to you. Together mend the pages with mending tissue, so he early learns to take pride in keeping his books in good condition.

Toddler as Hero

The Toddler's story interest is limited. He is particularly interested in stories about his own activities. Weave brief sentence stories about the lessons he is learning, using his own name. Other stories which will delight him are those woven about the familiar objects in his picture books. For this reason it is important to choose books with simple, understandable illustrations. He will enjoy repeating name words or sounds which he associates with objects such as meow. Meow for a picture of a kitty.

Rhythmic sound has a special appeal to children. Before he understands the actual content of nursery rhymes, he will love their rhythm and enjoy repeating the final word of each sentence. Mother Goose has an important place in children's literature, but don't neglect the abundance of delightful poetry available by well-known children's poets. Poetry has a peculiar charm for children because it requires an imaginatively keen awareness which is a quality of the childlike thought.

Watch the child's play and conversation and you will be guided in selecting the books which will have the most appeal for him. Since he is so active himself, stories of action are most enjoyed. Stories about trains, boats, animals, and children performing the everyday acts which are part of his own routine are special favorites.

"I Remember When"

Children love stories about the adult's childhood experiences. "Please tell me about when you were a little girl" is a frequent request. To recapture, even briefly, the wonder of some of those childhood memories in the telling of them is a thrilling experience for the story teller as well as for the absorbed listener.

As soon as the child is able to grasp the significance of the story itself, he is ready to be introduced to the simpler Bible stories. In response to a request to a group of children for a story, a little four-year-old said she would like to tell the story of David and Goliath. When she started out with the matter of fact statement, "David was in the army," I thought we were to have a modern version of the story, but after that introduction she went on to relate the story in all the majestic beauty of the Biblical language. Her interest in Bible stories began when she started to Sunday school at the age of two, and at four this was her favorite story. The poetical beauty of the Bible first appeals to the child to be followed by his interest in the subject matter which certainly satisfies his need for stories of action and adventure.

Just as the enjoyment gained from playing with your children is both an end in itself and a means to an end, so is the sharing of book friends. You will derive pleasure from many of the charmingly written and illustrated books and will be laying a foundation for the enjoyment of good literature.

World's Y. W. C. A. Still Links Nations

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Reconstruction does not begin after an armistice has been signed; it started less than a week after the war," says Miss Ruth Woodsmall, General Secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A. And Miss Woodsmall knows, for she saw it in operation among refugees in Hungary and Rumania soon after this war started in Europe, among Belgian refugees in France, among Chinese refugees in China and among Axis women internees in Britain, Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad, and the United States.

Indispensable Service

The work of national Y. W. C. A.'s all over the globe is linked through the World's Y. W. C. A. and, in war, this means that reciprocal services may be rendered to interned women within the territory of the belligerents. The Red Cross provides the primary needs of food and clothing. Then comes the Y. W. C. A. with plans for sewing groups, study and discussion groups, religious services, organized recreation, and other activities indispensable to the morale and welfare of women and children in concentration camps.

Miss Woodsmall, who traveled out of the Geneva headquarters of the world organization in 1939, visited countries throughout Europe, concerned with keeping the contacts within the movement and enabling national organizations to function should war come.

When it came she continued her field work, linking the services of different national Y. W. C. A.'s for the general good, wherever co-operation could be achieved. Then she went through the Near East and to the Far East in 1940 and the spring of 1941, including Japan in her itinerary and returning by way of the Philippines, just a few months ahead of the war in the Pacific.

When she was in India, she found Miss Jean Begg, a New Zealander, setting up the British Overseas Service for Women in Uniform. Wherever a base hospital was located, a recreation center for the nurses and other women in uniform was established. Last year when she went to Algiers by way of Lisbon and Gibraltar, at the suggestion of the British Committee for War Service Overseas, there was Miss Begg again, establishing the same kind of service. Miss Woodsmall's specific mission there was to aid in relating the work of the local French Y. W. C. A. in Algiers to that of the British Overseas Service. The latter now has various centers in Africa and one in Sicily and, although operated by the British, receives, through the World's Y. W. C. A., the assistance of American support.

Activity Via Geneva

The headquarters of the international organization is still maintained in Geneva with two American, one Swiss, and one French member of the staff there. Through Geneva, contacts have been maintained with the national Y. W. C. A.'s even in the Axis countries because of the reciprocal services carried on in internment camps. Thus, says Miss Woodsmall, a foundation is being laid for resumption of close co-operation within the movement after the war.

Facing the concrete task of reknitting these relationships in the postwar period, the Executive Committee of the World's Y. W. C. A. convened last week. Its sessions will be held at the temporary administrative offices in Washington, D. C. These were set up in 1940 to supplement those in Geneva.

This meeting, says Miss Woodsmall, is tangible evidence that Christian unity transcends the limitations of war. It brings together an international group of women many of whom have faced the stark experience of war. Through them the committee will have a well rounded picture of war conditions in the Axis as well as the Allied countries and there is expected to be little abstract theorizing in the discussions. Ways and means of reconstruction now and immediately after peace has come will be worked out.

Emissaries will be sent from one country to another for person-to-person talks, says Miss Woodsmall. "What do you need? What can you give to other countries?" will be the basis of the discussions. Then there will be intercountry conversations where groups meet together as the Canadian and United States women met in Washington last winter, discussing "The Effect of War on Women." There may also be rest centers in Swizerland and Sweden where selected women will be sent to be refreshed both by their restful surroundings and by opportunity to meet women of other nations and discuss common problems of the postwar period.

Distinguished Personnel

These plans and others will be discussed by the Executive Committee. Among those attending is Mrs. Hugo Cedergren of Sweden, vice-president for Northern Europe, who arrived just two days ago with her husband, a Y. M. C. A. official. Both have made frequent visits to internment camps in Germany where British and Americans and women of other Allied countries are held. There is also Miss Julia Matouskova, a Czechoslovakian, a vice-president for Central Europe, who is now a resident of Canada; Mrs. Chu Shih-Ming, Y. M. C. A. vice-president for China and wife of the Chinese Military Attaché in Washington; Mrs. Henry Ingraham, national president; Mrs. Harrison Elliott, national general secretary, and members of the American staff who have returned from internment in China, Japan and the Philippines.

Oysters Relished Down the Centuries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We do not know the date on which the first oyster was eaten, but we do know that the Chinese knew their oysters long before they appeared on the menus of ancient Roman banquets. And we know that the Romans were very fond of them. Pliny mentions that oysters were found in the Indian Sea 12 inches across. England knew them early. Sallust in 50 B. C. wrote, "there must be some good in the Britons for they produce an oyster."

Best Oyster Stew

The best oyster stew I have eaten was made at a famous oyster bar in Philadelphia. Half a dozen Negro cooks in white aprons and chef's caps stood behind a row of small gas stoves, each one presiding over a pair of small, shallow copper sauce pans. In the background were the oyster openers, keeping big buckets filled with fresh oysters. You ordered your stew. One of the cooks would put a piece of butter into one of his pans and fill the other with milk. As the milk heated, six or eight oysters with some of their liquor were brought to a boil in the butter. When they were piping hot and plumped and ruffled just right, they were slid into your bowl, the milk poured over them, seasoning was added, and the stew was ready. The oysters were never cooked in the milk.

Today's home economists have discovered that to be really good, scalloped oysters should never be made with more than two layers; one is even better. They are baked in wide, shallow dishes, with bread and cracker crumbs, half and half.

Fried oysters are out for the duration, as most of us have no fat kettle, but they are almost as good, dipped in crumbs and sautéed in bacon drippings. Or they may be brushed with cooking oil and broiled under the flame.

A southern restaurant, famous the world over for its baked oysters, sets them, in their shells, on ice cream salt packed into layer cake pans, covers them with a mixture, the ingredients of which are a secret, and bakes them. The salt keeps them hot. If you wish to try baking, add a little chopped chives or onion tops mixed with chopped parsley, lemon juice, and salt and pepper to each one, cover with a teaspoonful of cooked spinach and over all place a tiny square of bacon. Sprinkle with crumbs and bake until the bacon is crisp.

Superior Chowder

An oyster chowder is just as good as a clam chowder and is made in almost the same way. Cut three thin slices of salt pork into tiny dice. Slice two small onions and three potatoes and boil all together in two cups of water until almost done. Add three dozen oysters, heated in their liquor, stewing size of course, one quart of milk and salt and pepper. Just bring to a boil, add two tablespoons of butter or margarine and a half a cup of cracker crumbs.

For an emergency stew, made in a jiffy, add a cup of milk and the liquor from two dozen oysters to a can of condensed mushroom soup. When it is hot, add the oysters and serve as soon as they are heated through.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

3

GRAND WAYS TO DRESS UP MEATLESS MEALS

BAKED BEANS SUPREME! Old favorite, new flavor. Now important in your meals. Put zest in with Mapleine. Tastier! Use in "your own make" or in the canned kind!

CHICKEN LIVERS *with Rice!* There will be cheers for this, especially if you pep up flavor with Mapleine and touch of curry while sauteing.

MEAT PIE TREAT! Makes meat left-overs go a long way! Mapleine s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s meat flavor. You will never guess there's little meat.

☆ Discover Mapleine, extra-help flavor in wartime. Peps up many meals. Grand in main dishes, for it's sweet only with sugar. Brings out full flavor of meat! Boosts chocolate flavor. Grand by itself in desserts, dainties. Get a bottle from your grocer.

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

HAVE NO FEAR

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Air Supremacy Declared Key To Italian Invasion Success

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—Gen. Mark Clark has scored a notable achievement in his surprise landing at Nettuno, south of Rome, which enabled him to establish his bridgehead almost unopposed. However, the real measure of his success must be gauged by the speed with which he is able to push inland in strength.

Commandos and Rangers can cause much material damage and can hang on to bridgehead positions gained, but it requires tanks and guns ashore permanently to interrupt German land communications between Rome and the armies fighting in the south.

General Clark as yet can rely only on seaborne and airborne troops and weapons. The Germans can use land routes for a counterattack from the north via the Brenner Pass or south or from both.

The operation was brilliantly timed at a moment when Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, the German Commander, Italy had been forced to dispatch three motorized divisions to the south in an effort to restore the crumbling situation on Garigliano and Rapido Rivers. Its success has no doubt been largely due to the fact that sea, air, and land operations on the Adriatic coast had made the Germans very uncertain from which direction to expect the next real thrust.

The greatest asset that General Clark possesses is air supremacy—but it is a supremacy which can only be preserved at extreme single-seat fighter range until fresh airfields can be won.

There are still a few anxious days ahead, but in my view, air supremacy which made the operation possible, will now make it successful.

Yanks Deluged by Pacific Rain —But Keep Their Powder Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Jan. 25—Ammunition is the only thing that isn't getting wet in the Central and Southwest Pacific area as Army Ordnance fights a grim battle against eight feet of water.

Rain is falling on Tarawa, on Guadalcanal, on many small Pacific islands and coral atolls. One hundred inches of rain is expected to continue right up until next July, drenching men, nurses, clothing, food, planes, ships, wharves, guns.

But the problem of keeping dry the powder in the cartridges, projectiles, and bombs that are blasting open the road to Tokyo has been solved. Ordnance arsenals and factories have achieved the manufacture of waterproof ammunition, aided by excellent packaging and storage.

When the Marines first landed on Guadalcanal, ammunition was placed below ground. This was necessary for protection from enemy action. The next stage was reached when ammunition could be stored safely above ground. Now that a great American fighting team is on the offensive against the Japanese, ammunition stock piles are high above ground—and growing constantly higher.

Each carton or crate of ammunition is carefully checked at docks and stored in such a way that, while maximum protection is provided against torrential rains, the various types of projectiles and bombs can be located and made instantly available to our hard-hitting invasion forces. Ammunition supply lines, manned by ordnance troops, extend from remote islands up to the front lines.

Standard overseas equipment includes a small arms repair truck, an artillery repair truck, a welding truck, a shop truck, and a half-ton emergency repair truck. During the past few months, ordnance mechanics have made emergency parts for firing mechanisms, loading trays for big guns, priming rods for antiaircraft guns, and countless nuts and bolts.

Commenting upon Army ordnance achievements in the Southwest Pacific, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding the Boston Ordnance District, said that combat supply and maintenance operations on isolated islands would be difficult unler ideal circumstances, but that problems are increased a hundredfold when ordnance troops must frequently work in mud holes and quagmires to the incessant tattoo of driving, pelting, slashing rain.

Priority in UNRRA Aims Weighed by Allied Experts

Continued from Page 1

make capital of the misfortunes of others.

But the article has in any case served to bring to the fore one of the fundamental unsettled problems underlying the whole conception of the UNRRA: What is to be the relationship between relief and rehabilitation on the one hand and reconstruction on the other? For in most countries it is private more than state enterprise which is going to be relieved and rehabilitated.

According to Resolution XII, Paragraph 11, of the Atlantic City resolutions taken by the UNRRA, the "task of rehabilitation must not be considered as beginning reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief."

Integration of Efforts

But Resolution XI, Paragraph 3, says it shall be the policy of UNRRA "to integrate to the fullest possible extent its short-run agricultural rehabilitation and food production efforts with longer-run reconstruction objectives of United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture."

Nothing comparable is said about industry, although Resolution XI does specifically refer to the restoration of certain industries, including utilities, transport, raw material and constructional material, and industrial industries as coming within the scope of the UNRRA.

Not only is no provision made for helping other industries which have been devastated by war, but even the rehabilitation of industries serving "immediate basic needs" is apparently to be a hand-to-mouth affair unco-ordinated with any future plans for development.

Diet and Living Standards

Similarly, though it is conceded that there is need "for progressive realization in all countries of diets adequate both in quantity and quality," there is so far no parallel policy for progressive realization in all countries of adequate living standards. Yet it is generally conceded that without a properly developed industry the mass of the population won't be able to afford to buy adequate quantities and qualities of food.

As far as Eastern and Central Europe are concerned, several unofficial international committees have been studying the subject here during the war, and they are unanimous that agricultural reconstruction in those parts must involve the establishment of new industries whose workers shall be drawn from the land and will buy agricultural products instead of eating what they themselves produce.

Contrary to what happened in the last war, an international organization now exists to tackle immediate postwar problems. But disaster looms ahead if the opportunity this affords for ensuring that postwar relief goes hand in hand with reconstruction is missed.

There is a probability in such a case that the world would simply drift back into the old economic and political chaos which was the chief cause of World War II.

When the Allied Postwar Requirements Bureau in London was formed as a result of the St. James's Palace conference in September, 1941, it was understood it would have a twofold task of working out plans for both relief and reconstruction.

Gradually, however, its scope was whittled down and its final reports, which were submitted at the Atlantic City conference, were concerned only with estimates and expert analyses of problems of immediate relief in their various aspects, medical, nutritional, agricultural, inland, and transport. The Bureau didn't even deal with the question of rehabilitation.

The Postwar Requirements Bureau is now in process of being absorbed by a new committee of the UNRRA Council for Europe established by the Washington agreement of Nov. 9, 1943. The new body's terms of reference do include recommendations for action as well as estimates and analyses, but its powers still are nothing like as extensive as those the original Interallied Committee established by the 1941 conference was expected to have.

Establishment of a long-term correlated development program for the world is, of course, a far more intricate problem than the provision of short-term relief for immediate postwar necessities. Part of the world, for example, is highly industrialized and part very backward. Many persons in the United States simply want a return to "normal" living conditions when the war ends.

Pravda's Warning

There is a similar and perhaps more dangerous gap between upholders of the capitalist and Communist systems, as is shown by Pravda's desire to prevent commercial interests from handling any side of relief.

Seeing that relief and supplies will come exclusively from countries which are run on a private enterprise and commercial basis it is quite impracticable to keep commerce out of relief, though it is certainly possible to prevent commercial interests from exploiting the situation in order to gain a privileged position in the economic system of countries receiving help.

None of the United Nations want to be either relieved or reconstructed if it means their economic life being under foreign control. And there is widespread feeling that foreign profit-making enterprises, monopolistic or otherwise, inevitably tend in this direction.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the time will come, and probably soon, when the United Nations will have to tackle the problem of reconstruction and respective roles of state and private enterprise in rebuilding the world economic system.

And if they don't agree in advance how to set about it unitedly they will have to try separately. And in that way lies another war.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

American Merchant Marine Defended as Postwar Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A vigorous, documented challenge of the thesis that maintenance of a large United States merchant marine after the war will result in a disastrous loss in exports was made today by W. R. Grace & Co., one of the country's leading shipping concerns.

The contention that American competition would cause a decline in the receipts of Great Britain and other maritime nations from world shipping and a subsequent falling off in their purchases here was examined in the company's house magazine, the Grace Log, in an article entitled "Factual Analysis Refutes Merchant Marine Bogey."

"In considering the postwar position of American shipping," the article says, "a number of writers have touched upon the fact that foreign countries pay in part for exports from this country with dollars earned by carrying American goods. They then draw the conclusion that the United States cannot afford to maintain a large merchant marine, since this would involve a disastrous loss in exports."

Employing statistics issued by the Department of Commerce in "The United States in World Economy," the company maintains that net foreign earnings from transportation did not cover, on the average, more than 1 per cent of the value of United States exports in the period between World Wars I and II, the figures cited being $44,000,000 and $4,052,000,000 a year, respectively.

The company also maintains it can be demonstrated that a reduction in the relative value of United States exports brought about by smaller earnings of foreign shipping would be more than counterbalanced by increased American employment that would first have to build and then maintain a larger merchant marine fleet.

Finally, at this time, postwar possibilities for shipping appear so favorable, the article continues, "that a large proportion of our war-built merchant marine can probably be placed in foreign trade without actually reducing the favorable balance of payments for foreign nations below the prewar average."

White-Collar Wage Needs Told at Committee Hearing

Continued from Page 1

a case study of the family budgets of two steel workers, Chester B. Baum of Lebanon, Pa., and Charles Moore of Indiana Harbor, Ind., among 200 interviewed in the C. I. O.'s project, the results of which are being handed today to the President's recently appointed Committee on Living Costs.

Mr. Hinrichs praised the C. I. O.'s study, but pointed out to the Committee it did not necessarily constitute a condemnation of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau, he said, has presented requests for funds for similar studies on at least three different occasions since the war began, and has always been turned down by Congress.

He said the C. I. O.'s study presents "a clear statement of the present living level" of one type of American workers whereas all the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures present each month is how much a man who was making $2,400 in peacetime would have to spend now to maintain the same standard of living.

Mr. Hinrichs made no comment on Mr. Murray's statement that results of the C. I. O.'s steel workers survey are "shocking," but admitted that even at $50 a week and with practically no expenditures for luxuries, the American worker today can barely get by.

Corporate Profits Told

Mr. Murray complained that the Bureau of Labor Statistics index does not take into consideration quality deterioration, disappearance of low-cost goods from the market, the effect of transfers to war-inflated areas, and does not make a thorough survey of rent control, beyond 34 cities.

On the heels of his cost of living figures, Mr. Murray gave the Committee figures from the Department of Commerce showing that corporate profits in 1943, after all taxes and other obligations were paid out, mounted to $8,200,000,000, highest in history.

Predicting a new crop of wartime millionaires larger than the 23,000 of the last war, he told the Committee that such figures "create considerable alarm throughout the country." He predicted that industry would have a postwar reserve that "may run to $70,000,000,000."

Charles Moore, worker in the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company at Indiana Harbor, Ind., whose case was held up to the Committee by Mr. Murray, earned $2,705.65 last year, which Mr. Murray said would not buy as much now as $1,400 did in 1941, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Moore is working longer hours. Mr. Moore supports a wife, granddaughter, and grandson.

Biggest items in the Moore budget are $40 a month for rent; $64.40 over three months for household equipment; $18.47 per week for food; $67.32 for three months for "odds and ends" of clothing; $25 for carefare; $26 for help for his wife; $84.50 for Federal Taxes and $8.18 for State taxes.

Mr. Murray also pointed to present cutbacks in war contracts as rapidly lessening the number of hours steel workers are able to work.

Toronto's Council Gets 30-Year Plan For an 'Ideal' City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The vision of a city surrounded by a "green belt" of trees and ravines, a population of upward of 1,500,000 persons protected residentially by zoning restrictions extending far into farmlands surrounding the suburbs, and a system of super highways both through and around the metropolitan area, was presented to the Toronto Council recently in a 30-year "master-plan" of the City Planning Board.

Specific recommendations were made for a Ward 2 housing program, co-ordinated motor and rail rapid transit, and a broad, long-range plan of co-operative planning affecting Toronto and surrounding municipalities. The plan was prepared by representatives of Toronto and the provincial Government, assisted by a technical advisory committee of consulting engineers and architects.

It covers an area of 100 square miles, almost double the present built-up area of Toronto and all its suburbs—45 square miles. It does not propose that the municipalities in question should unite or that Toronto should annex them, but that they should plan together for the expansion of the entire district, and for improvement in existing conditions that affect all. They advocated the freezing of a broad belt of agricultural land to prevent unwise subdivision and exploitation, and surrounding the entire metropolitan area with this belt three or four miles in width.

Arnold Credits Pre-eminence in Air To Pioneers in Aviation Engineering

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, last night paid tribute to American aviation pioneers saying "these theorists and experimenters gave us the airplanes with which we have made the greatest air force the world has ever seen."

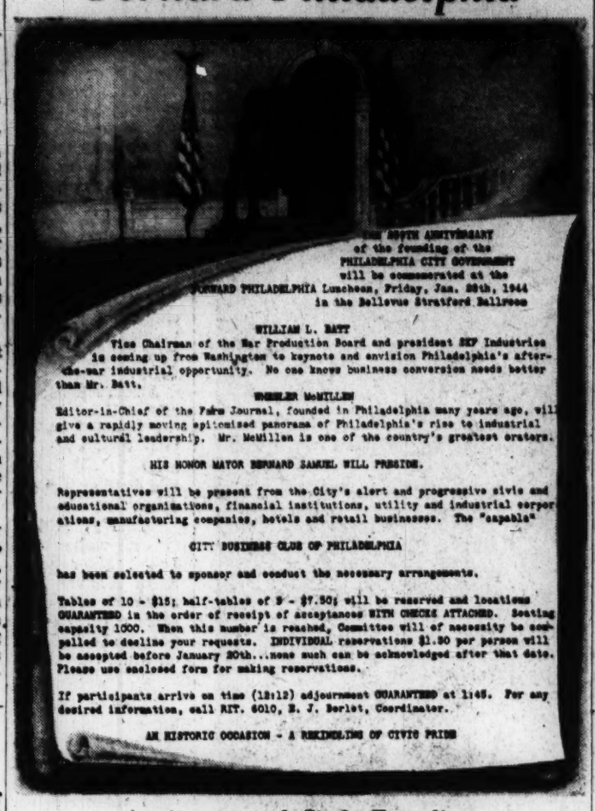
General Arnold was absent at an honors night dinner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences at which he was presented an honorary fellowship, but sent a message of acceptance which was read by Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, Commanding General of the First Air Force.

"In the Army Air Forces we do not forget it," he said in his message. "In every flight, and particularly in every fight, we read large our debt to those aeronautical engineers who have seen to it that we are better than our enemies, not merely man-for-man, but plane-for-plane.

"This is the margin of victory. Without it, training, valor, any number of aircraft, could hardly give us the supremacy we must have. With it, we are going to win, and for this certain victory the Army Air Forces, and all America, have you to thank."

A second honorary fellowship, to a person "of pre-eminence in aeronautics," was conferred upon Sir Richard Fairey, Director General of the British Air Commission, President and Chairman of the Fairey Aviation Company, Past President of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Forward Philadelphia


SOTH ANNIVERSARY
of the founding of the
PHILADELPHIA CITY GOVERNMENT
will be commemorated at the
FORWARD PHILADELPHIA Luncheon, Friday, Jan. 28th, 1944
in the Bellevue Stratford Ballroom
WILLIAM L. BATT
Vice Chairman of the War Production Board and president SKF Industries
is coming up from Washington to keynote and envision Philadelphia's after-the-war industrial opportunity. No one knows business conversion needs better than Mr. Batt.
WHEELER McMILLEN
Editor-in-Chief of the Farm Journal, founded in Philadelphia many years ago, will give a rapidly moving epitomized panorama of Philadelphia's rise to industrial and cultural leadership. Mr. McMillen is one of the country's greatest orators.
HIS HONOR MAYOR BERNARD SAMUEL WILL PRESIDE.
Representatives will be present from the City's alert and progressive civic and educational organizations, financial institutions, utility and industrial corporations, manufacturing companies, hotels and retail businesses. The "capable"
CITY BUSINESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA
has been selected to sponsor and conduct the necessary arrangements.
Tables of 10 - $15; half-tables of 5 - $7.50; will be reserved and locations GUARANTEED in the order of receipt of acceptances WITH CHECKS ATTACHED. Seating capacity 1000. When this number is reached, Committee will of necessity be compelled to decline your requests. INDIVIDUAL reservations $1.50 per person will be accepted before January 20th...none such can be acknowledged after that date. Please use enclosed form for making reservations.
If participants arrive on time (12:12) adjournment GUARANTEED at 1:45. For any desired information, call RIT. 6010, E. J. Berlet, Coordinator.
AN HISTORIC OCCASION - A REKINDLING OF CIVIC PRIDE

Anniversary of City's Founding

'William Penn' Coming Home For Fete at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—A costumed "William Penn" will return to Philadelphia on Friday for the 259th anniversary of the founding of the City's Government.

On the 28th day of the first month of the year 1684, a codicil form of Government was drawn up for Philadelphia—then a tiny settlement on the Delaware River's banks with a population of but 400, and one fourth as many dwellings. The City had been founded by Penn less than two years before.

To commemorate the occasion and to add inspiration to the current war bond drive, the City Business Club of Philadelphia has arranged a "Forward Philadelphia" luncheon for Friday. One thousand guests are expected in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Mayor Bernard Samuel will preside, and be one of the speakers. Other addresses will be delivered by William L. Batt, a Philadelphian and Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, and by Wheeler McMillen, Editor in Chief of the Farm Journal.

Mr. Batt is expected to keynote and envision Philadelphia's after-the-war industrial opportunity, and Mr. McMillen to give an epitomized panorama of Philadelphia's rise to industrial and cultural leadership.

The committee in charge of the luncheon has asked the Mayor to issue a special proclamation Thursday evening urging all residents of the City to make Friday Philadelphia's big day in the bond drive—both in the number of pledges and in the volume of subscriptions.

The costumed Penn will come upon the stage to denounce recent scurrilous attacks on the progressiveness of the City and to assure the world that the City ranks high economically and culturally.

Among the guests will be former Mayors W. Freeland Kendrick, J. Hampton Moore, and Thomas B. Smith; Chinese businessmen and soldiers, consuls of several foreign countries, officers of the United States Marine Corps, Negro professional men, and representatives of the city's leading industries, civic and educational organizations.

Mr. Batt's speech will be radiocast.

Viewpoint Of Spain Up In Commons

Continued from Page 1

made considerable wolfram purchases in Spain.

Further questions of the Ministry of Economic Warfare here this morning has shown me that Germany obtained 40 per cent of its wolfram needs last year from Spain and 50 per cent from Portugal.

The questioners wanted economic sanctions against Spain, but the Government contention was that it wasn't desirable to announce steps being taken or contemplated in the future.

But today in Commons there was no doubt about the current hardening of attitude toward Axis sympathizers, whether in Spain, Bolivia, or anywhere else in South America. The British press has given more attention here lately to South American affairs. This is a much-needed development since the British people are on the whole little informed on Latin America and except in business circles show little serious interest.

What interest there is centers mainly in Argentina which the British regard favorably, either because they are used to Argentine roast beef on their dinner tables or else because they draw dividends from Britain's large capital investments in Argentina.

Britain is sparsely served by newspaper correspondents in South America. But lately British papers have been reprinting messages from the United States' papers indicating how Argentina seems well on the way to becoming a totalitarian state and suggesting Argentina has played a part in the Bolivian revolt.

More Realistic Outlook

In short a beginning has been made here in the big task of getting the British people interested in and informed about South America which will certainly call for a more realistic outlook on Argentina which has hitherto been too much Britain's blue-eyed boy. Criticism of the Argentine of actions contrary to its interests have caused outbursts from financial interests in the City of London.

During this war Britain has liquidated a considerable part of its capital assets in the Argentine but still has large interests. Moreover extensive resumption in Anglo-Argentine economic relations are being planned here now.

Some shrewd observers in Britain are seriously concerned lest Argentina should in the future prove a source of conflict between Britain and the United States. Any move toward a clarification of South American issues in Britain and the bringing of British and United States viewpoints closer into line is, therefore, welcomed by these observers.

Washington Bars Recognition to Bolivia

Continued from Page 1

nations. Only Argentina has accepted the legitimacy of the Villarroel Government and with the trend now definitely away from recognition by other South American countries and with an Argentine-United States rapprochement definitely possible it would not surprise observers here to see Buenos Aires shortly reverse itself on its issue.

Great Britain also has decided not to recognize the new Bolivian Government. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that "the British Government does not recognize the junta in Bolivia as a legal government and the British minister-designate to La Paz will not now, therefore, proceed to take up his post."

Pierre Boal, United States Ambassador to Bolivia was ordered by the State Department here to return to this country when its nonrecognition statement was made public and the embassy will be left to function under a charge d'affaires.

Brazil also has announced it could not recognize the new Bolivian Government. Foreign Minister Oswalo Aranha in a written statement said that in view of the information Rio de Janeiro had obtained from other American governments, Brazil could not establish diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

Precarious Position

With nonrecognition statements by other governments appearing almost hourly, including that of Panama today, there is no doubt the Villarroel Government's position is increasingly precarious. As long as Argentina continues to stand out against the other Latin-American countries and serve as the rallying point for the formation of a nationalistic bloc, the Bolivian Government has had a friend from which to gain support and comfort.

But with indications increasing that Argentina may swing into line and break with the Axis as it sees itself becoming more isolated, the awkwardness of the La Paz position increases.

Colombia also today refused recognition to the revolutionary government in Bolivia.

The United States and Great Britain could, if they ceased buying Bolivian products, practically insure the downfall of the Villarroel Government or at least a complete reorientation of its present policy and a change in its personnel.

The representative of the New Bolivian regime in Washington, Fernano Iturraldo, called the American action a "great injustice" to a "country which is no menace to any democratic nation." He repeated claims that the new regime had been set up by popular acclaim and restated his Government's position on the side of the democracies.

Dr. Enrique de Lozada, the previous confidential agent of the Villarroel Government who over the week end resigned his post, was not so confident of the democratic aspect of the Government. Its refusal to take into the Government Jose Antonio Arze, leader of the leftist Revolutionary Party and a militant anti-Axis leader, apparently persuaded him that the junta's protestations of democracy were not completely substantiated in fact.

While the United States decision to refuse recognition to Bolivia highlighted the news developments, the most absorbing topic related to the break dealt with the possible realignment of United States-Argentine relations. There were reports that Dr. Ardian S. Escobar, Argentine Ambassador at Washington who has delayed his trip here until relations between the two countries were clarified, would arrive soon.

A lengthy meeting in Buenos Aires between Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert and United States Ambassador Norman Armour, the British Ambassador, Sir Victor D. Kelly, and Ambassador Rodriguez Alves is seen in some quarters as te preliminary step to "a most important statement" by Argentina.

Text of Statement

Text of the State Department's statement:

"This Government has been aware that subversive groups hostile to the Allied cause have been plotting disturbances against the American governments operating in defense of the Hemisphere against Axis aggression.

"On Dec. 20, 1943, the Bolivian Government was overthrown by force under circumstances linking this action with the subversive groups above mentioned.

"The most important and urgent question arising from this development in Bolivia is the fact that this is but one act committed by a general subversive movement having for its purpose steadily expanding activities on the continent. These developments, viewed in the light of the information the American republics have been exchanging among themselves, dispose negatively of the matter of this Government's recognizing the present revolutionary junta by La Paz.

"The inter-American system built up over the past 10 years has had for one of its purposes the defending of the sovereign republics of the Hemisphere against aggression or intervention in their domestic affairs by influences operating outside the Hemisphere and outside their individual frontiers.

"This Government is confident that the freedom-loving people of the American republics, including those of Bolivia, who have the good will of the Government and people of the United States, will understand that this decision is taken in furtherance of the aforesaid purpose."

Trade Can Continue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Trade between the United States and Bolivia can continue despite this country's refusal to recognize Bolivia's revolutionary junta.

However, the most important Bolivian products purchased by the United States—tin and quinine—are sold under special governmental arrangements on a month-to-month basis and can be dropped at any time.

At least half of Bolivia's tin has been going to Great Britain, and the amount sent to this country has not equalled the United States imports from other sources, especially the Belgian Congo.

So far as is known no Lend-Lease material has been sent to Bolivia since last Dec. 20, when the Government of President Penaranda was overthrown by the present regime.

The land-locked country previously had received a small number of jeeps and planes under Lend-Lease.

Should the United States cut trade relations with Bolivia, in addition to denying diplomatic recognition, the main effect would be the loss of an important market.

La Paz Silent

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry said last night it had not been notified officially of Washington's decision to withhold recognition of the Government of President Villarroel but the action apparently came as no surprise.

Travel

PRIDE OF WORKMANSHIP IS THE SPIRIT OF WABASH

A WABASH Railroad Man takes pride in his job, whether he walks the tracks with a maul and wrench or sits at the controls of a powerful locomotive speeding along the right of way.

Pride of workmanship of the track walker keeps Wabash safer and more dependable for passengers and freight. The engineer's pride in his job makes travel smoother and more comfortable . . . helps speed delivery of war essentials.

Pride of workmanship, the true spirit of Wabash, is now in *Service For Victory*.

T. M. Hayes, Pass. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis
C. J. Saylor, Genl. Frt. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis

BUY WAR BONDS

WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY
SERVICE FOR VICTORY
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Hotels and Resorts

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated, 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

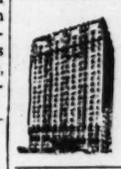
SAVE TIME IN ST. LOUIS STOP AT HOTEL Lennox
ALL ROOMS NOISE-PROOFED RATES FROM $2.00

Colorado

ANTLERS HOTEL | Pikes Peak | COLORADO SPRINGS
Dining Room and Coffee Shop — Write for beautiful folder — FRANK J. HABERL, Mgr.

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Kansas City, Mo.



A distinguished address in Kansas City
HOTEL Phillips
20 Stories of Comfort
12th at BALTIMORE

San Francisco

HIGH ATOP NOB HILL
You see more of San Francisco when you stop at the Mark
★ HOTEL ★ MARK HOPKINS SAN FRANCISCO
RATES $5.00 AND UP
GEO. D. SMITH General Manager

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
ALLIED PROPERTIES 335 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $3.00 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel. Rooms from $3. Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in garage.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.50, $3.00 and $2.50, one person: $5.50, $4.00 $4.50 and $3.00, two person: without bath $3.00, one person: $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART Proprietors

California

The SAN JOSE
MODERN-FIREPROOF FRIENDLY SERVICE MODERATE RATES
Ralph C. Caldwell, Mgr.
HOTEL Montgomery

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
838 S. GRAND, Downtown Los Angeles

New York City

The WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York
LUCIUS BOOMER, President — FRANK READY, Manager

See Also Hotel and Resort Advertising Every Friday

do more—see more
... time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.
ROBERT P. WILLIFORD, General Manager

New York State

★ They all speak well of it
The DE WITT CLINTON
★ YOU'LL APPROVE, TOO. Newest, smartest hotel in Albany. Clean, pleasant, comfortable. You'll be most welcome and happy here.
A KNOTT HOTEL — ALBANY, N. Y. — John J. Hyland, Manager

Vermont

WOODSTOCK INN
OPEN YEAR 'ROUND
WOODSTOCK, VERMONT
"A Village of Charm and Quiet"
"Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Service

Maryland

MOST ASSUREDLY! THE Belvedere
is Baltimore's Finest Hotel

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL

300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr. AUSTIN, TEXAS

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

In the Heart of Upstate New York
Rates from 3.00
600 Rooms Always Modern
HOME OF THE FAMOUS SERVICE OFFICERS CLUB
HOTEL TROY

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Famed For Friendliness and MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Florida

The Towers APARTMENTS
824 South East 2nd Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Refined clientele. No pets.
Ideally located away from noise and traffic. Short distance from Christian Science church, shopping district and beach. Clean and comfortable, efficiency and bedroom apts. Lobby. Short or season stays solicited.

THE BIG THREE!
SILVER SPRINGS
Write Box 809-CS, Ocala, Fla., for FREE photo story

The Home Forum

Understanding God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ADVENT of Christ Jesus brought a new idea of God to the world. He presented a God of love—a God of compassion and tenderness, instead of one of wrath and vengeance. This understanding of God as Love dispels fear and inspires love in return. When applied to human problems, it replaces despair with hope, sorrow with joy, anxiety with trust, and sickness with health. These accomplishments, brought about through the power of God, who is Love, are thought by many to be the result of faith, and it is true that faith is an important factor in these healings. The intelligent seeker of Truth, however, is not satisfied with something which is merely a faith-cure, or blind belief in a higher power. The discerning thinker wants to understand as well as to believe.

Since Biblical times, God-loving individuals have prayed for wisdom and understanding in an effort to gain a satisfactory explanation of the relationship between God and man. It will be recalled that when Solomon was made king over Israel and Judah, God appeared to him in a dream, saying, "Ask what I shall give thee," and Solomon, in great humility, replied, "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people." The account continues, "And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies; but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment; behold, I have done according to thy words: lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart" (see I Kings 3:5-14).

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 297): "Faith is higher and more spiritual than belief. It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood." Farther on she adds, "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." Christian Science emphasizes the necessity for spiritual understanding. One of the synonyms for God used in Christian Science is Principle. And it is the understanding of God as divine Principle, Love, that results in healing.

A young student of Christian Science used her understanding of God, Principle, in solving a problem of inharmonious human relationship, which threatened a broken friendship. She had been entertaining thoughts of doubt, discouragement, unhappiness, and even resentment as a result of this misunderstanding. Turning to God for the solution, she determined to correct her thinking. She knew that no matter how unpleasant the outward evidence was, it was not to be believed in, nor was it to be feared, since in reality it had no foundation in fact and no truth to support it. She knew that because God is good and all-inclusive, no inharmony can exist between God's children, and nothing good can ever be lost. The only thing to be lost is a false material concept of man; and when this is relinquished, loss is turned into gain through the understanding of man's spiritual, perfect, loving selfhood.

As she reasoned along these lines, an overwhelming sense of the ever-presence of God, divine Love, flooded her consciousness and every trace of doubt, unhappiness, and resentment disappeared. She saw her friend as God's perfect child, incapable of an unloving act. The error in her own thinking having been uncovered and replaced by a correct concept of man, the operation of Love, the divine Principle of Christian Science, adjusted the outward situation so that complete harmony was manifested on both sides.

This same Principle is operating to solve every human problem. As the principle of mathematics has always been established and can always be successfully applied to the solving of any numerical problem, so the law of God, divine Love, is ever available. An awareness and utilization of this perfect Principle adjusts every discordant condition and brings healing. As the understanding of the principle of mathematics is needed to get the right answer in arithmetic, so a correct understanding of God, as Love, the divine Principle of man and the universe, is needed to solve the problems facing mankind today.

The Apostle John commented wisely, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" (I John 4:20.) We must understand that each one of God's children is a perfect idea in divine Mind, reflecting perfect health and harmony. "God is the parent Mind," writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 336), "and man is God's spiritual offspring."

An intelligent understanding of God, as Love, brings results. In proportion to our application of this understanding in our daily lives do we gain that genuine happiness which is our divine heritage. With Solomon we can rejoice (Proverbs 3:13), "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOY WITH A FIFE": *A Painting by Edouard Manet*

EDOUARD MANET (1832-1883) was one of the Parisians who precipitated the revolution of Modern French painting. Born to comfort and conventionality, he abandoned at an early age the path of academic pursuit, setting out for himself to discover the masters and probe the means of expression. He found his teachers in the masterpieces in the Louvre, in his exploration of the Dutch museums, in the galleries of Italy. His affinity for the Spaniards, Goya especially, is apparent in this portrait of "Boy with a Fife."

Manet was called "the great Realist of Modern French Painting." His was a realism beyond a mere accurate transcription of things seen. He organized the material, gave it an inner structural logic, heightened its credibility through a skillful treatment of light. His was the realism which could be enforced by the probity of the artist who recognizes what is significant and rejects the irrelevant.

Those artists with whom Manet communed at the Café Guerbois, in Paris, understood the power of his manner; but Manet was subjected by the bourgeois to ridicule, not for his technique, but for his subjects. They were unconventional. They had an immediacy and a directness which the layman could not and would not accept. Such unconventionality has become a commonplace of Modern Art, but Manet as its initiator became its victim. When Zola wrote, in 1866, that Manet was "one of the masters of tomorrow," he was berated and subsequent articles were rejected in L'Evénement. We can look back now in amusement at all the tempests of the art world, three quarters of a century ago. The canvases by Manet that once evoked abuse now hang in the Louvre and adorn the pages of art books.

"Boy with a Fife," even in this black and white reproduction, shows the direct brushwork, the forceful accentuation of significant details, the broad handling of paint, the capacity for making things clear and authentic. Manet has influenced painters over the entire western world. Many an American artist has found his artistic orientation by studying his canvases and then, perhaps, looking to the masters who, in turn, had inspired Manet.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Not by Bread Alone

LATE ONE NIGHT, Albert dropped into my hotel room for a short chat before going to bed. I could have wished he had chosen a better time for talking, because I was sleepy; but I was too polite to say so. Instead, I just sat listening while he told me about some of the people he knows in Greenwich Village.

When he had covered a few characters whom he knew well and whom I knew slightly, I asked half-heartedly on a suppressed yawn: "Who would you say was the most interesting person you ever met down there?"

Albert's black eyes laughed. "Molly," he said.

I frowned. "Molly? Oh, yes, the little old lady with white hair and the blue ribbon around it—the one who always looks happy and as though she never worried about anything."

"Exactly," said Albert. "That's Molly."

"I remember the first time I ever saw her," I said. "She came into a restaurant on lower Sixth Avenue, quite late in the evening. Someone at our table knew her and she came over and sat with us. She had some poems she had written, all neatly printed on white cards."

Albert smiled. "Did she ask you to buy them?"

"No, as a matter of fact, she didn't. At first, I didn't even know she was selling them. She just sat and told us about the days when she used to sing Gilbert and Sullivan. Maybe she even sang a little of 'The Moon and I'—and she asked us a lot about ourselves. Finally, we invited her to read the poems and, after she'd read them, we had a notion that maybe she was selling them, so we each bought one. We didn't pay much for them, though, and I wondered at the time how she managed to get on. Surely, she couldn't live on what she made from peddling poems."

"She did," Albert said. "She has a steady little income now, but in those days she lived on the poems."

"That's amazing. How could she do it?"

Albert shrugged. "She could do it because she understands about money. She understands what it is and what it is not."

"That's too nebulous, Albert," I said.

"All right," said Albert. "I'll be more specific. You remember that time when I wasn't doing much writing and wasn't selling anything to speak of? Well, I was living at a hotel then, and one morning I got up and the small check I'd been expecting for two days hadn't come. I decided I wouldn't worry about it and, since I hadn't a dime at the moment, I walked all the way down to Fourteenth Street and called on my friend, Otto. We got into a fine conversation and I didn't tell him I hadn't had any breakfast, because I didn't want to interrupt our talking. He made some tea and I drank about four cups of it; and, after we'd talked, I started to walk home. About the time I got even with Bryant Park, I had the funniest sensation of being extraordinarily lighthearted and almost of walking on air. I didn't have a care in the world. I sat on a bench for a while, just soaking up sunshine and feeling good and then I went back to the hotel. I knew the check would come, if not that day, then certainly the next; so I wasn't really disturbed. I could have done with some eggs and toast, but not having breakfast wasn't bothering me. When I came into the hotel, I walked up to the desk and asked for the letter that was in my box. What do you think it was?"

"The check, of course."

"Not at all," said Albert calmly. "It was an envelope from Molly and inside it were two one-dollar bills."

I sat up straight. "But how did she know you needed money?"

"I don't know," Albert said. "When I saw her again, I thanked her and asked her about the matter, but she hadn't any explanation. She said she just had an impulse to bring me two dollars, so she did it."

"Listen," I said. "There's an explanation for everything. Somebody must have told her you were sort of embarrassed financially, waiting for that check."

Albert chuckled. "Oh, no. Nobody told her. There's just never any predicting what Molly will do. Recently, I saw her out on a chilly day without a coat. I asked her if she wasn't cold, and she said: 'Oh, no—I'm always warm as toast,' and then she added, gravely: 'Of course, I sometimes wear more than one dress.' Then, one day, I asked her to a party and told her I wanted her to say positively that she would come—mind you, she hasn't been out of New York in twenty-three years—and do you know what she said? She looked at me and twinkled and said: 'I will, if I don't go out of town. I might go out of town.'"

"All that's amusing," I said, "but it hasn't got much to do with the money."

"Oh, yes, it has," Albert said. "You see, Molly not only understands about money, but also about weather and just—well—living. Molly hasn't been out of New York for twenty-three years, but she knows perfectly well that almost any minute something awfully exciting may happen to take her out of town on a fine trip."

I looked squarely at Albert. I said: "How do you explain that business about the money?"

Albert smiled slowly. "I don't. I just say it happened. I'll leave you now, to think about it. Good-night."

After he'd gone, I sat and thought of Molly and of her merry, untroubled face. I could find no actual explanation for her or for the business of the two dollars; but what I had gathered from Albert about her made me feel inexplicably peaceful. It came to me that she is exceedingly wise, for there is that in her which is transcendent over goods and chattels. There is even the sort of harmony with the universe which we think of when we think of selfless flowers or grass or trees. It is as if Molly's self were selfless. Obviously, that self exists, apart from any disturbance, serenely, and not by bread alone.

GILBERT MAXWELL

World Waiting

Until the rain comes nothing
Will move, just wait and see,
Not any tarnished grass-blade
Or leaf upon a tree.

Until the rain comes nothing
Will make the smallest sound,
No waiting bird or anything
That watches from the ground.

All day long has been like this,
The orchard standing still
With the selfsame listening look
Of every field and hill.

All day long has been like this,
Both out-of-doors and in,
Nothing saying anything
Until the rain begins.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Comprendre Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'AVÈNEMENT du Christ Jésus apportait au monde une nouvelle idée de Dieu. Le Messie faisait connaître un Dieu d'amour — un Dieu riche en compassion, en tendresse, et non pas animé de colère ou de vengeance. Cette compréhension de Dieu en tant qu'Amour dissipe la crainte et nous inspire, nous fait aimer davantage. Lorsqu'on l'applique aux problèmes humains, elle remplace le désespoir par l'espérance, le chagrin par la joie, l'anxiété par la confiance, la maladie par la santé. Ces réalisations sont rendues possibles grâce au pouvoir du Dieu qui est Amour. Beaucoup les attribuent à la foi, laquelle est sans doute un important facteur de la guérison; mais celui qui recherche la Vérité d'une manière intelligente ne se contente pas de ce que produirait une foi non éclairée, une aveugle croyance en un pouvoir supérieur. Le penseur perspicace désire non seulement croire, mais comprendre.

Depuis l'époque des patriarches, il y a toujours eu des hommes qui aiment Dieu, qui prient pour obtenir la sagesse et la compréhension, qui désirent être éclairés sur le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. Rappelons-nous que lorsque Salomon devint roi d'Israël, Dieu lui apparut en songe et lui dit: "Demande ce que tu veux que je te donne." Avec une profonde humilité, Salomon fit cette réponse: "Veuille donc donner à ton serviteur un cœur intelligent, capable de juger ton peuple." La Bible nous apprend ensuite que Dieu dit: "Puisque tu m'as adressé cette demande, puisque tu n'as demandé ni de longs jours, ni des richesses, ni la mort de tes ennemis, mais que tu as demandé l'intelligence pour savoir rendre la justice, je vais agir d'après tes paroles. Je te donne un cœur sage et intelligent" (voir I Rois 3:5-14).

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 297): "La foi est plus élevée et plus spirituelle que la croyance. C'est la pensée humaine à l'état de chrysalide, dans laquelle l'évidence spirituelle, qui contredit le témoignage du sens matériel, commence à paraître, et la Vérité, toujours présente, commence à être comprise." Quelques lignes plus bas, elle ajoute: "Jusqu'à ce que la croyance devienne foi, et que la foi devienne intelligence spirituelle, la pensée humaine n'a que peu de rapport avec le réel ou divin." La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que la compréhension spirituelle est nécessaire. En Science Chrétienne, Principe est l'un des termes synonymes de Dieu. Et ce qui guérit, c'est la compréhension de Dieu en tant qu'Amour ou divin Principe.

Une jeune fille qui s'était mise à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne employa sa compréhension de Dieu, du Principe, pour résoudre un problème d'inharmonie menaçant de détruire une amitié réciproque. Par suite d'une mésentente, elle avait nourri des pensées de doute, de découragement, de chagrin et même de rancune. Se tournant vers Dieu pour trouver la solution du problème, elle résolut de corriger son proper penser. Elle savait que même si les apparences étaient très pénibles, il ne fallait ni les croire ni les craindre, puisqu'elles ne reposaient pas réellement sur des faits et n'étaient point soutenues par la vérité. Elle savait que Dieu est bon, que Son infinitude comprend toutes choses; dès lors aucune inharmonie ne peut séparer les enfants de Dieu, et le bien ne saurait se perdre. La seule chose qui puisse être perdue, c'est un faux concept matériel de l'homme; lorsqu'on renonce à cette erreur, la perte se change en gain, car on comprend la véritable individualité de l'homme, spirituelle, parfaite, aimante.

Raisonnant de cette manière, la jeune fille sentit tout à coup la présence éternelle de Dieu, de l'Amour divin; cette réalisation remplit sa conscience au point d'en chasser complètement le doute, la tristesse, le ressentiment. Elle put voir son amie comme l'enfant parfaite de Dieu, incapable d'agir avec malveillance. Dans son propre penser, l'erreur avait été démasquée pour faire place au concept correct de l'homme; aussi l'opération de l'Amour, divin Principe de la Science Chrétienne, ne tarda-t-elle pas à rectifier la situation, et l'harmonie complète se manifesta de part et d'autre.

Ce même Principe opère pour résoudre n'importe quel problème humain. La loi de Dieu, de l'Amour divin, est éternellement accessible, comme le sont les lois mathématiques qui ont existé de tout temps, et grâce auxquelles on peut toujours trouver la solution des problèmes ayant trait aux nombres. Être conscient de ce Principe parfait, y avoir recours, c'est ouvrir la porte à la guérison et voir se corriger les inharmonies. Nous savons que pour obtenir une réponse juste en arithmétique, il faut comprendre au moins dans une certaine mesure le principe de cette science; et pour résoudre les problèmes qui se dressent aujourd'hui devant l'humanité, il faut comprendre la nature de Dieu, reconnaître en Lui l'Amour, le divin Principe de l'homme et de l'univers.

L'apôtre Jean nous a laissé cette remarque pleine de sagesse: "Si quelqu'un dit: 'J'aime Dieu,' et qu'il haïsse son frère, c'est un menteur; car celui qui n'aime pas son frère qu'il voit, ne peut aimer Dieu qu'il ne voit pas" (I Jean 4:20). Il nous faut comprendre que tout enfant de Dieu est une idée parfaite de l'Entendement divin, reflétant la santé et l'harmonie complètes. "Dieu est l'Entendement-Père," déclare Mrs. Eddy, à la page 336 de *Science et Santé*, "et l'homme est le rejeton spirituel de Dieu."

Bien comprendre que Dieu est Amour produit d'heureux résultats. Dans la mesure où nous mettons chaque jour en pratique cette compréhension, nous parvenons au vrai bonheur qui représente notre divin héritage. Comme Salomon, nous pouvons nous écrier avec joie (Proverbes 3:13): "Heureux qui a trouvé la sagesse et qui parvient à posséder l'intelligence!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Earth Then Merges Into Sand

THERE IS NOTHING quite like the oases of the Algerian South. They are unique in North Africa. The air and the light are wonderfully pure. The trip from Algiers city to Bou-Sa'ada (the most northerly of the oases) makes you vividly aware of the narrowness of Barbary. You can do the road in seven hours by motor-bus. You wind out of Algiers at midday. The great city gleams under a bright pale sky. To your left lies the spacious harbour. On your right the town stretches up its hills and around its amphitheatre of mountains. You run through a series of fields and groves that look for all the world like the outskirts of Toulon as you take the Hyères highway. Then you gradually rise on a twisting route through valleys, gorges, glens and over downs to the barren windswept uplands. At Aumale (for long the advance post of the French towards the mysterious South) you are on the crest of the ridge. Thenceforth you slope downwards, at first along roads bordered with poplars and planes and soon into a dryer region. You meet your first camel. The earth merges into sand. The sunburned rocks look as African as those of south-eastern Spain. As evening falls you can see the glimmer of camp-fires. Jackals slink across the path. The bubbling grunts of the tethered camels reverberate against the rocks.

The sun has long set when you reach Bou-Sa'ada, but the night is all mauve. The air is heavy with the spermatic odour of the false pepper-trees. Thousands of grey shapes are around you, and the shuffle of their babouches on the grit is like the lapping of waves. . . .

You could have done the whole thing by private car in four or five hours, and you are already in the Sahara. It is true that far to your right and left the plateaux and hills cut much farther into the desert, but southwards from Bou-Sa'ada to Laghouat, to Ghardaia, to El-Goléa, to Adrar and through the Tanezrouft of thirst you will see nothing but desert for two thousand miles until you reach the first grasslands that lead to the Niger basin.—From "North Africa," by ALAN HOUGHTON BRODERICK. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Fancies

Quivering, pulsing butterfly,
If I were you and you were I,
I would fly on sudden wings
To embrace all lovely things.

You would ponder through the hour
On secrets hidden in a flower:
Which of us would then be caught,
I with wings—or you with thought?

P. B. M.

A WEALTH OF INSPIRATION

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by Mary Baker Eddy

Important aids to progress in the study and demonstration of Christian Science are provided by the Christian Science periodicals which were founded by Mrs. Eddy as organs of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing by Christian Science, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at all Christian Science Sunday services. Printed in English; also in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

This authorized Christian Science literature may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publisher.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

The method of such overcoming of difficulty is prayer — a manner of thinking — based on the teaching of Christ Jesus.

What this prayer is and how anyone may understand it and use it effectually in accordance with his need are fully explained in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This remarkable book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing world-wide demand, may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition, in blue, brown, or black limp morocco leather, at $5—thumb-indexed, in this edition, at $7.50*—and in various other editions, including translations into French, German, and Braille at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (listed usually in local telephone directories), or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid to any address by

ALFRED PITTMAN,
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street,
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent free on request.
*Prices in U. S. A. currency

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944

War Speeds U. S. Population Shifts—What Will Peace Trends Be?

Hinterlands Deserted In Work Rush

Surveys indicate many to head for home after hostilities — Others to stay in new localities.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—This war is shuffling and reshuffling the American people faster and on a larger scale than ever before.

The nation, not only its armed forces, is on the march, and while that march of the civilian population has slowed down considerably of late, it still is moving, not marking time.

Whether having marched up the hill, figuratively speaking, during these war years, the population will march down again—or back again—is uncertain, but one survey conducted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards concludes that well over half of the war workers who packed up their troubles and their hopes and found war work in other states will head homeward when the war ends. Other sources predict that a majority will stay in their new homes.

From what states was this marching army of war workers recruited? What sections of the country contributed the most volunteers? Answers to these and many other related questions may be found for the digging in a Commerce Department report on population shifts from 1939 to 1943.

8,000,000 Shift

The accompanying map and box tell the story. Between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 persons have pulled up stakes and moved to a new state in search of war work in the past three years. Millions more moved to war plants within their own states. There is no even rough figure on the total number of this class of migrant. But it would be safe to assume they numbered another 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Never before in United States history in the short space of three years have 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Americans packed up voluntarily and sought, if not fame, then some slight fortune.

The civilian population of the United States has declined by more than 3,000,000 persons in the past three years. The obvious explanation is that the armed forces have been draining off manpower—and woman power—faster than the nation's record birth rate has been adding to it. Add another 10,000,000 men who have joined the services to the probable 10,000,000 who have hit the trail seeking war jobs and one gets the considerable total of 20,000,000 persons, or one seventh of the national population, who have been uprooted because of the war.

This story, however, is directed primarily at tracing civilian population shifts rather than military. The men in the services, when demobilized, generally are expected to head for their individual home towns just as fast as they can. They have been promised their old jobs. They can look forward to continuing educational studies interrupted by the war. The great riddle is: What will the 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 voluntarily uprooted war workers do when peace comes?

Hinterlands Deserted

Let us first see where they came from and where they went. They came out of the hinterland and sought the coasts. They deserted the great plains of the Middle West, the Rocky Mountain states, and descended on the shipyards, the aircraft centers, the munitions factories of the Far West, the South, and the East. They moved from the rural states to the industrialized states, particularly from Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas to such centers as Seattle, Wash.; San Diego, Calif.; Mobile, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Norfolk, Va.; Hartford, Conn., and Detroit.

This war-induced migration, broadly speaking, has been only an acceleration of long-term population trends. The decline in the relative position of the New England states which has been noticeable since the turn of the century has been somewhat retarded since 1940. In that bank of west-north central states running from North Dakota and Minnesota south to Texas and Louisiana, the war has accelerated the rate of decline. The impact of the war has condensed the population changes of decades into years.

California leads all other states in the number of incoming migrants—395,000 in the two years (May, 1940-1942) the records cover. Michigan, Illinois and the District of Columbia follow, in that order. New York, on the other hand, in those two years has experienced a net outgoing migration of 421,000, followed by North Carolina and Oklahoma with 168,000 each.

District of Columbia Leads

On a percentage basis, the District of Columbia leads the list with a gain of 24.9 per cent, and Nevada comes second with a 19.1 per cent population increase, far surpassing the proportionate gains of any of the other states.

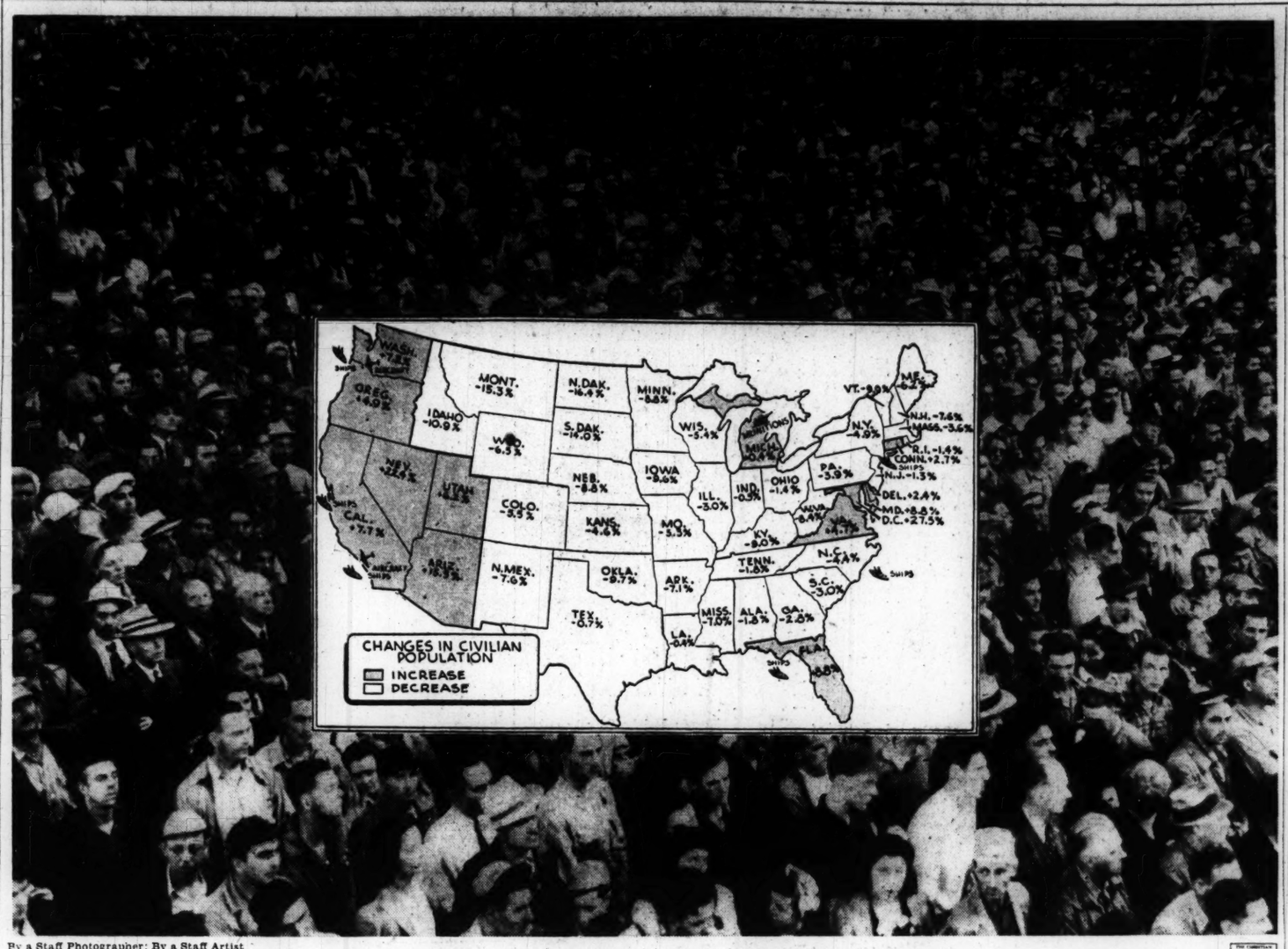
What is happening in wartime—or, rather, what is continuing to happen in these war years—to the United States population is that those industrialized states which had the bulk of the population have continued to draw from the sparsely populated farming states, but at an increased tempo.

The war has tended to bring about a geographic diffusion of American industrial plants and so spread labor needs. But while a rural state might acquire a $5,000,000 war plant, a tremendous acquisition to such a state, an already industrialized state might acquire $50,000,000 worth of war plants. Even before the war, new investment was flowing into the less industrialized regions more rapidly, relative to previous manufacturing, than into New England or the Middle Atlantic states.

What will happen to these war plants and to the workers manning them on D-day is problematical. If the plants can be converted to civilian output quickly and competently, it is possible that the labor already there will stay. If not, a tide of remigration will set in.

In many industrial centers where service industries and activities have been curtailed by manpower shortages, war workers are expected to switch to such jobs. But not completely. The Real Estate Board's survey discloses that as of the time the survey was taken, at least 48 per cent of the in-migrants in Detroit expected to remain where they were, 35 per cent in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Buffalo, N. Y., expected to stay on, 37 per cent in Philadelphia, 32 per cent in New England, and 49 per cent in California.

It is possible to trace the war migrations of the past three years through figures supplied by the Commerce Department. But even the Commerce Department refuses to predict what will happen in the postwar era.



By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

United States War Workers—Vanguard of Mass Migration to Industrial Areas

Moves of Hitler at Vichy Strengthen Pro-Nazi Bloc

Germans hope to prevent rise of French people when Anglo-American invasion starts—Pétain reported to have given assurance of loyalty to Führer—Laval cool to former foes.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the Nazis now admit that Franco-German collaboration is definitely ended. German newspapers openly declare that the Reich has not succeeded in galvanizing the French against the coming Anglo-American invasion.

But even though they cannot obtain positive help from the French, the Nazis want at least to be assured that the occupied country will not rise against them in the most critical hours. German pre-invasion jitters explain the recent shake-up in the Vichy Cabinet which has brought into power some of the most ardent pro-Nazis among the French.

It appears that Hitler had some doubts whether he should not liquidate completely the entire Vichy setup and replace it by a German Gauleiter. However, the recent appointment of a German diplomat, Dr. Cecil von Rente-Finke, to succeed Herr Krug von Nidda, former German Minister in Vichy, indicates that—in the eyes of the Nazis—the Pétain-Laval regime has not yet lost its utility.

According to DNB, the German news agency, Dr. von Rente-Fink was received by Marshal Philippe Pétain in the presence of Pierre Laval. The Nazi diplomat explained to the Marshal that the Führer expected the French Chief of State and his regime to adopt an attitude of complete loyalty in Germany's struggle for its and Europe's existence. The Marshal, DNB declares, gave an unreserved assurance of such loyalty.

More Than Words

The Nazis, however, are not easily paid with words. They know only too well that in recent months Marshal Pétain has attempted on several occasions to break away, to get rid of M. Laval and—with the help of some French parliamentarians—to install a regime that might be acceptable to the Allies. Dr. von Rente-Finke, therefore, has insisted that several personalities should be eliminated from the Vichy Cabinet and should be replaced by ultra-collaborationists, devoted entirely to the Nazi cause.

A team of three men who have given numerous proofs of their loyalty to the Nazis has been picked out to head and to reorganize Vichy's police forces. They have been instructed to crush ruthlessly any attempt at revolt on the part of the population.

Marcel Lemoine, former Prefect of the Marseilles region, has been nominated Secretary of State for the Interior, Léon Parmentier, former regional prefect of Rouen, Director General of the National Police, and Joseph Darnand, chief of M. Laval's Militia, Secretary of State for the Maintenance of Order. Among the three, who in case of invasion will actually run the Vichy administration, Joseph Darnard is the strong man.

Change in Prefects

This "chief with the iron fist"—as he is praised by the German press—had been one of the leaders of the Cagoulard conspiracy during the Third Republic, and he had organized his Militia as a gang of desperadoes adept in torturing captured French patriots.

With M. Darnand in charge of the police, occupied France probably will be turned into a vast prison camp. Numerous "unreliable" Prefects, Underprefects and other high officials have already been dismissed by the new Minister of the Interior.

Moreover, the Vichy shakeup in preparation for the invasion is still continuing.

[The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said in an article reported to the Office of War Information that M. Darnand had arrived several days ago in Annecy, Haute Savoie, with "five complete army groups" complete with machine guns, armored cars and trucks, to press the anti-Partisan campaign.]

The ultra-collaborationists in Paris, who had criticized the "reactionary" Vichy regime from the beginning, have asked for a share in the new setup. Some weeks ago, Marcel Déat, Joseph Darnand, Marcel Bucard, the "leader" of the "Francists," Jean Luchaire, editor of the pro-German paper Nouveau Temps and other extreme Fascists met in Paris and sent a memorandum on the political reorganization of France to the German authorities.

They asked for the establishment of a French National Socialist government, headed by Pierre Laval, in which the ultra-collaborationists would receive important posts.

"Out of 36,000,000 Frenchmen, they declared, perhaps not 50,000 are resolved to risk their lives and their possessions for the sake of collaboration, but the majority of these 50,000 are not through their leaders represented in the government."

The nomination of Joseph Darnand has given some satisfaction to the French Fascists, but they expect that in due course their other leaders, too, will be incorporated into the Vichy Cabinet.

M. Laval is reluctant to accept the collaboration of men who have been his decided enemies, but recently it was announced that Jean Luchaire will go to Vichy, where he will seek to unify the corporative system in the whole of France.

Harmon Tackles Zero Interference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—It took Tommy Harmon just a few minutes to shoot down two Zeroes and lose his own plane and half his pants, but 32 days to get back to his base from the Chinese lake into which he parachuted.

Telling about the experience at a press conference, the former football star, now an Air Forces Lieutenant and a P-38 fighter pilot, went into detail about the air battle over Kiukiang docks and warehouses on Oct. 30.

But about his escape, he wouldn't say a word—not even to identify the lake. "It would just mean reprisals by the Japanese and maybe put a rope around some other pilot's neck."

The mission began, said Lieutenant Harmon, with four P-38's going out to dive-bomb the target, and four more flying top eover. There was no indication of trouble ahead. Capt. Lowden Enslen of Springfield, Mo., squadron commander, led the attack.

"I was flying tail-end Charlie for the top cover men," Lieutenant Harmon said. "We were just about at the rendezvous point with the dive-bombers when (Captain) Bob Schultz (of Sandusky, Ohio), leading the top cover, suddenly called out, 'Six Zeroes at three o'clock.'

"Well, the moment anybody calls out, you automatically look all around. I started looking, and when I cocked up at my left wing I saw six more, so I called, 'Six Zeroes at nine o'clock.'

"The dive-bombers were just starting their run when the Zeroes hit. It was one beautiful trap—they had been tipped off before we came in.

"Schultz and his wingman, and my lead man, went into the six Zeroes ahead. I turned into the sixth behind me. We estimated there were something more than 20 Zeroes in the sky. The dive-bombers got jumped, and they got four of us. It would have been one of the most successful missions we ever had but for the fact that Enslen was killed. He and (Second Lieutenant Steuart) Rea had demolished the rice godowns just before he was hit.

"When I turned back into those Zeroes, I busted right in between two of their three-plane formations. The three on my right turned off to their left, and the first and second planes of the other formation turned off to their right, but their number three man turned left and came directly into my sights. I cut loose with some tracer and tore off the cockpit. Then I cut loose with the cannon, and the whole thing exploded.

"I was in a dive, and didn't know the dive-bombers had gone on their run, so I turned back into the fight. I saw a Zero up ahead, came up beneath him, tore off a chunk of his left wing near the fuselage, closed in to about 50 yards and let everything go, and he went up like a matchbox.

"When I started looking around again, and didn't see anything but I heard something ring on my armor plate. That was the first shell. The second hit under my seat, and the third between my legs. It started a gasoline fire in the cockpit, knocked my feet off the controls, and blew my pants legs off above the knees. I had turned the ship over, and saw where this guy had been working me over from underneath. I tried to smother the flames with my hands, but it was no good, so I loosened my safety belt and jettisoned the cockpit cover. I was going at such a speed that it pulled me right out of the plane. I didn't know the altitude, so I opened my 'chute immediately. That wasn't good. I was at about 5,000 feet, and two Zeroes started circling me. Why they never turned into me and let go I'll never know, unless it was because when I saw them circling, I folded over and played dead. After I landed in the lake they came over three or four times, and each time they did, I'd duck under my 'chute. Finally they went on back to their airport."

Of the four American pilots shot down in the action, Enslen was killed, Harmon and Lieut. Jordan Robbins made their way back to their base, and Lieut. Thomas J. Taylor is listed as missing in action.

Population Shifts by States

Distribution and Migration of the Civilian Population in U. S.

Region and State	Estimated civilian population (in thousands) Mar. 1, 1943	Percentage change, Apr. 1, 1940 to Mar. 1, 1943	Net migrants April 1940 to May 1942 — Number	Net migrants April 1940 to May 1942 — Per cent of 1940 population
United States	128,231	— 2.4		
New England	8,177	— 2.9	+ 80,000	1.0
Maine	791	— 6.2	— 16,000	1.9
New Hampshire	454	— 7.6	— 7,000	1.4
Vermont	322	— 9.9	— 12,000	3.4
Massachusetts	4,156	— 3.6	+ 21,000	0.5
Rhode Island	699	— 1.4	+ 22,000	3.1
Connecticut	1,753	+ 2.7	+ 72,000	4.2
Middle Atlantic	26,404	— 4.0	—392,000	1.4
New York	12,789	— 4.9	—421,000	3.1
New Jersey	4,102	— 1.3	+126,000	3.0
Pennsylvania	9,513	— 3.9	— 97,000	1.0
East North Central	26,097	— 1.9	+638,000	2.4
Ohio	6,810	— 1.4	+ 77,000	1.1
Indiana	3,406	— 0.5	+ 76,000	2.2
Illinois	7,643	— 3.0	+188,000	2.4
Michigan	5,269	+ 0.4	+282,000	5.4
Wisconsin	2,968	— 5.4	+ 15,000	0.5
West North Central	12,416	— 8.0	—448,000	3.3
Minnesota	2,545	— 8.8	—102,000	3.7
Iowa	2,294	— 9.6	— 89,000	3.5
Missouri	3,582	— 5.3	— 31,000	0.8
North Dakota	537	—16.4	— 52,000	8.1
South Dakota	553	—14.0	— 55,000	8.6
Nebraska	1,198	— 8.8	— 61,000	4.6
Kansas	1,707	— 4.6	— 58,000	3.2
South Atlantic	17,899	+ 1.0	+107,000	0.6
Delaware	272	+ 2.4	+ 12,000	4.5
Maryland	1,965	+ 8.8	+ 93,000	5.1
Dist. of Columbia	839	+27.5	+164,000	24.9
Virginia	2,768	+ 4.7	+130,000	4.9
West Virginia	1,743	— 8.4	— 60,000	3.2
North Carolina	3,404	— 4.4	—168,000	4.7
South Carolina	1,836	— 3.0	— 43,000	2.3
Georgia	3,015	— 2.8	— 85,000	2.7
Florida	2,057	+ 8.8	+ 64,000	3.4
East South Central	10,250	— 4.8	—197,000	1.8
Kentucky	2,579	— 9.0	—108,000	3.8
Tennessee	2,863	— 1.8	— 25,000	0.9
Alabama	2,777	— 1.8	+ 25,000	0.9
Mississippi	2,030	— 7.0	— 89,000	4.1
West South Central	12,599	— 3.2	— 92,000	0.7
Arkansas	1,809	— 7.1	— 17,000	0.9
Louisiana	2,350	— 0.4	+ 46,000	2.0
Oklahoma	2,103	— 9.7	—168,000	7.2
Texas	6,337	— 0.7	+ 47,000	0.7
Mountain	4,008	— 3.0	—132,000	3.2
Montana	473	—15.3	— 31,000	5.6
Idaho	468	—10.9	— 50,000	9.5
Wyoming	229	— 6.5	— 13,000	5.4
Colorado	1,058	— 5.5	— 28,000	2.5
New Mexico	490	— 7.6	— 15,000	2.8
Arizona	574	+15.5	+ 10,000	2.0
Utah	584	+ 6.2	— 6,000	1.1
Nevada	133	+22.4	+ 21,000	19.1
Pacific	10,382	+ 7.3	+436,000	4.5
Washington	1,843	+ 7.2	+ 49,000	2.9
Oregon	1,141	+ 4.9	— 8,000	0.7
California	7,397	+ 7.7	+395,000	5.7

Night Fighter For U. S. Army Of New Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 25—Disclosure recently by the Army Air Forces of the development of the new Northrup P-61 "Black Widow" night fighter plane, also has brought forth the information that not only is it the first fighter announced since Pearl Harbor, but also that it is the largest and most powerful pursuit airplane ever built.

Literally a flying gun platform, actual fire power details of the "Black Widow," however, are restricted. According to Northrup officials, however, tests have shown that nothing short of a pillbox can withstand one blast of its battery of guns.

Developed in absolute secrecy by Northrup Aircraft, Inc., of Hawthorne, Calif., the "Black Widow," it is disclosed, is the first truly functional night fighter of the war. It was designed basically for its purpose and is not a modification of another type of tactical airplane.

The P-61 was designed by John K. Northrup, President and Chief of Design of Northrup Aircraft. It is the second Northrup-designed plane to go into action, the first having been the N-3 patrol bomber, used by the first contingent of Norwegian airmen after the fall of Norway.

In addition to its fire power, the "Black Widow" is also fitted with the latest equipment for night fighting. It is powered with two Pratt & Whitney engines for pursuit speed while also retaining the easy flying characteristics and low landing-speed necessary for night operation.

The "Black Widow" made its debut at the Army-Navy War Show staged for war workers at the Los Angeles Coliseum on Jan. 8 when it streaked across a searchlighted sky much too fast for its details to be observed. The announcement was made then that America's latest fighting plane was ready for action.

Changes Forecast In MacArthur Staff

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Changes in the personnel of the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur "to admit of wider control" were foreseen here today by Sir Neville Pearson, member of the British newspaper proprietors delegation recently returned from a tour of Australia.

"Australia is very glad to have her forces under the supreme command of General MacArthur, and the whole setup is working very smoothly," Sir Neville told a press conference. "But the fact remains that the main GHQ staff is almost entirely American and it is possible that there might be changes in that direction that would admit of wider control that would please the Australians."

Check Means Little To Boy at Front

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 21. Delayed. (AP)—"Money from home" doesn't mean so much to the average Doughboy in Italy these days if it comes in the form of a check.

Red Cross field directors say that in most cases the checks can't be cashed.

Even in North Africa they say the banks won't cash them from the States unless they are in duplicate, so if your soldier is there be sure and make out two checks exactly alike if you want to send him money.

Or better yet, send an Army Post Office money order. That fills the bill in either theater and it's good for a year. If you can't get an APO money order and have to send one purchased in a domestic postoffice, be sure, if you can, that it will be delivered with fair promptness, because it can't be cashed over here after 60 days from the date you bought it.

Bravery Medals in the Making: Navy Captain Rouses His Crew

By Relman Morin

Associated Press Correspondent representing the combined American Press

ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP, Jan. 21. Delayed—The captain heavied himself up on a hatch cover so he could see the faces ringed around him and stood there for a while without speaking, hesitant and groping for words.

Then he said, "We're going into action tonight."

A sudden stillness came over the harbor and the distant blue hills and spread across the whole expanse of sea and sky. The warship itself seemed to listen.

The captain said: "The Army's going to make a landing tonight up the coast near Rome. It's going to be rough, plenty rough."

Not a muscle moved among the men. The heads of some were lowered as though in prayer. Some were staring out to sea, and some had their eyes fixed on the big broad-shouldered figure of the captain. His fists were clenched; they looked like weights hanging at his side.

Know What to Expect

He said: "You were in Sicily and Cape Empedocle, and Salerno, and so now you know what to expect."

Only a moment before he had read the citations that named three of the ship's officers for courage and efficiency at those places and he had pinned Purple Hearts on five who were wounded there. The five men were Seamen John Chituck of Eastport, N. Y., Stanley Frankley of Edgemere, N. Y., George Cox of Philadelphia, Thomas Shea of Salem, Mass., and Thomas Scida of Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers were Gunnery Officer Robert Laurie of Providence, R. I., Engineer Paul Scott of Bay Springs, Miss., and Fire Control Officer Douglas Perry of Lagrange, Ill.

The captain said: "Our job is to get those soldiers on the beach and we're going to get them there."

They had been in these actions before and they knew what it meant to thread your way through a mine field in the middle of the night. A shell from a heavy coast defense gun could smash the ship like an egg. There probably would be submarines, and there certainly would be bombers, said the captain.

No Danger Withheld

He told them everything. No single feature of the dangers ahead was blurred in the picture he painted.

"But no matter what happens," he said. "We're going to get those soldiers on shore. That's the Navy's job. You got to remember that a soldier on the water is just like a baby."

A sailor grinned. Another turned his head and saw him and tittered, the breath hissing in his teeth. Suddenly the tension broke. Deep laughter rumbled around the circle.

"Yes," said the captain, and an unwilling smile came over his rugged features. "He's just as helpless as you'd be if you were on shore in a tank."

The men doubled over with laughter and the captain let them rock for a moment.

Fight to the Finish

Then he said: "Maybe you'll see what I mean pretty soon because I'll tell you what I'm going to do . . ."

The captain lives in Houlton, Maine, but he was born in South Carolina, and all the South came out in his voice. "If we get hit so bad we can't stay afloat, I'm going to beach the ship and fight her from there," he said. "And when she can't fight any more from there, I'm going to take us ashore and ask them to give us rifles."

His words hung on the clear morning air for a moment.

A sailor said: "You mean what's left of us, captain."

"That's right," said the captain. "What's left of us. That's all. We're pulling anchor in 15 minutes."

OPA Finds Washington Leak In Gas and Fuel Oil Coupons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—A salvage company's paper-shredding machine which apparently failed to shred has put ration coupons worth 15,000,000 gallons of fuel oil and 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline into illicit circulation on the Eastern Seaboard, the Office of Price Administration disclosed today.

OPA said four persons were in custody and others were being sought.

One of those in custody was described as an employee of the salvage company, located in Washington, which holds a contract for destruction of waste paper from Federal offices in the capital.

OPA said that between August and December, 1943, it had turned over to the firm surplus stocks of ration coupons from national and district offices amounting to 23,000 pounds, for conversion into waste paper. These stocks—including coupons which were still valid for cashing and others which had expired—were fed into a shredding machine under official supervision and ostensibly torn up. Afterward, however, they showed up in consumers' hands.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	690,200
1944 volume to date	14,158,320
1943 volume to date	12,332,742

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.9	Prev. day	51.0
M'nth ago	49.5	Year ago	43.3
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl 3a	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1½g	11	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Adams-Millis ¼e	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	15	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80e	† 50	137	137	137	+3
Allegheny Corp	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf	2	25	25	25	
Allegheny pf xw	15	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g					
Allied Mills 2g	24	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	21	15	14⅞	15	
Allied Strs pf 5	2	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	2	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	6	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾e	2	85¼	84⅛	85⅛	+ ½
AmAgChDel 1.20a	3	31	31	31	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Bosch	60	13⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼	†100	129	129	129	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	74	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	86	86	86	
Am Can pf 7	† 10	175	175	175	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	4	35⅝	35½	35½	
Am C&F pf 1.40g	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable 2	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	† 20	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Am Chicle 4a	†110	112	111¾	112	
Am Colortype ¾ag	1	12	12	12	
Am Crystal Sug 1	8	15¼	15	15	— ½
Am Distill	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
§ Am Distill stpd	7	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
Am For Pow	68	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FPSopf4.35g	6	64½	64½	64½	+ 1½
Am&FPSopf5.07g	23	74¾	73½	74¼	+ 1¼
Am&FP 2pf	241	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ 1⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
Am Hide & Leath	9	4	4	4	
AmHomePd 2.40a	8	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
Am Ice	1	47g	47g	47g	+ ½
Am Ice pf 1½e	1	77	77	77	+ ¼
Am Interna 1.2g	19	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Locom 1.20g	6	84⅛	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	143¾	143¼	143¼	
Am M&Fdy .80					
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 30	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L 56 pf	23	47⅜	46¾	47⅛	+ ¾
Am P&L 55 pf	31	42⅞	41¾	42⅛	+ ¾
AmRad&StS .40g	29	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	9	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
AmRoilMpf 3½	†280	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Am Seating ½g	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am ShipBldg 3g	† 70	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref 7	† 10	148	148	148	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	4	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1.4e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	5	30	29½	30	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	156⅞	156⅜	156¾	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	1	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	† 90	142	141	141⅝	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs 1.2g	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1.2e	1	46	46	46	
Am Wat Wks	26	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	7	7	7	
Am Wool pf 8g	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
AnacondaCop2.1e	21	25⅛	25	25⅛	
Anaconda W&C 1	†140	25⅛	25	25	
A W P Paper	1	2¼	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
Armour & Co	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Armour&Co prf 3k	4	82	81⅞	81⅞	— 1
Armour & Co pf 1	10	99	99	99	— 1
Armstrong Cork .55g	2	9	9	9	
Assd Dry Goods 1g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Asso DGd 1pf 6	† 50	97	97	97	+ 1
Asso DGd 2 pf7	† 20	89	89	89	+ ¼
Assoc Inv of 5	† 90	104	104	104	+ ¼
Atch T&SF 11e	20	60¼	59½	59⅝	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf 5	4	96	95⅝	96	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	20	40	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
Atl G&W in pf5g	1	61	61	61	
Atl Refining 1g	8	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†160	109¾	109	109¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp 1.2g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
AtlasPowd3½g	† 90	58¼	54¾	54¾	
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	115	115	115	+ 1¼
Aunt Nichols	1	7	7	7	— ½
Aviation Co .20g	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	22	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Barber Asph	1	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
Bang&Ar pf1¼k	†1	62	62	62	— ⅜
Barker Bros ¾ag	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Bavuk Cigars 1½g	† 30	34	33½	34	+2
Beech Creek 2	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	8	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	8	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Best Foods 1e	7	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Bix & Decker 1.60	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh 1.20g	1	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane2g	12	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
Bohn Al & Br 3g	8	29⅛	29¼	29⅜	
Borden Co 1½g	14	36⅛	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Bowe Roll B ⅛e	8	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Brandif Airw .60	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	6	44¼	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Bristol-My 1.90g					
Rklyn Un Gas 1½g	10	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Brown Shoe 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ 1¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	119	119	119	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	125	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†180	113	110⅞	112¾	+3¾
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†1280	56⅞	54	56½	+1½
Budd Wheel 1.2g	13	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Buffalo Forge 2g	7	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	15	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .60	2	4	4	4	
Bush Term .20g	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Butte C & Z 1.4g	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	7	76	76	76	
Byers pf 7	† 20	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Byron Jack 1½g	2				
Callahan Z Lead	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cane C&O 5	† 21	99	99	99	— 1½
Calumet Hec .85g	6	6½	6½	6½	
Can D G Ale .70g	4	24½	24½	24½	
Canad Pacific	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen 1½g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	14	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	46	46	46	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	9	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 10	106	106	106	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	†100	120	120	120	
Celanese or pf 7	† 20	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	
Celotex Corp ½g	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cent R/R N J	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Century Rib M	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ⅜e	9	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	30	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†660	61⅞	60½	61⅞	+ ⅛
Champ Pap & F 1	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Chas & Ohio 3a	13	46½	46	46	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 3½g	15	8	7⅞	7	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	10	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 3½g	21	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .60g	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Chi Pt prf24½	† 80	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Corp 3	14	80½	79½	79½	— ⅞
City I&F 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
City Invest	†100	60	60	60	
Clark Equip 3g	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Clev Elf pf 4½g	† 30	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20g	4	35⅞	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Coast Peabody 2	17	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	3	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅜
Colgate-P-P 1½a	30	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	28	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	8	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Col Broast A 1.80e	11	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Col Broast B 1.80e	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Colum G&E .10g	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 40	74	73	73	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¼e	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
Comml Credit 3	6	40¼	40	40	
Comml Invest Tr 3	12	44⅜	44	44	— ⅛
Comml Solv .60g	14	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Commonwlth&South	98	¾	⅝	⅝	
Com & So pf 4½g	11	83	82½	82¾	
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Con-Cig prpf6½	† 20	107	107	107	
Cons Copper .20g	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	42	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	6	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	33	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	3	¾	9	9	
Cons Laund ¼ag	3	9	9	9	
Cons Nat Gas	55	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Cons Vultee ⅛e	28	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	22⅛	22	22	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	2	47	47	47	
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
Consum Pr 4½	†130	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
ContainerCo 1½g	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak ¼e	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108½	108½	108½	+ 1½
Con Can 1	4	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del 1	15	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	†100	176	175¾	175¾	— 1
Cornell DuE 1.10g	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Coty Inc .30g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Coty Internat	23	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Crane 1g	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	†150	106½	104¾	106½	+ 1⅞
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp 1g	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller ¼ae	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	† 20	98	30	98	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	10	30⅛	30	30	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	72	72	72	
Cuba R R pf	† 20	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7	† 20	112	112	112	—1½
Cudahy Packing	3	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
Curtis Publishing	10	6⅛	6	6	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 60	116	115	115	+ ¾
Curtiss-Wright¼g	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ag	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Davega Strs 1½g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	4	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	2	22½	22½	22½	
Deere & Co 2g	1	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	45	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	9	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
Devoe & RayA1a	†130	33⅜	33	33	
Diam Match 1½g	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	4	30	30	30	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ½ag	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½a	†180	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
Doehler D C 1⅞g	3	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1⅞g	22	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	5	51⅜	51	51	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	29		29	29	— ¼
Dunhill Int	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
duPont de N4¼g	4	140	139⅞	140	
Eagle P Ld .60g	3	12	12	12	
Eastern Air L	2	36	36	36	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	162¼	163	+1
East Kodak pf6	† 50	175	175	175	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	44	44	44	
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	7	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	1.4½	.3	83	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	11	89	88	88	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	1	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 5	† 60	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	81	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Eng P S $5 pf5	†210	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
Eng P S $6pf6	† 10	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	30	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	6	50⅞	50½	50½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
EurekaVClean ⅜ag	5	11⅜	11	11⅛	
Evans Products	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e					
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	38	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract11½g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Fed Mg & S 3½g	1	20	20	20	
Fed Mogul 1	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
Federat D Strs ⅜e	2	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
FedDStrspf4¼	† 20	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Firestone T&R 3⅜e	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
First T&R pf 6	4	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Flintkotepf4¼	† 10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Food Mach 1¾ag	1	15	15	15	
Foster Wheeler	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
FostWhpf 11½	† 60	21½	21½	21¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	† 10	70	70	70	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
FruehaufTrail.40a	2	32	32	32	
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 40	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gamewell Co 2	† 30	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	5	5	5	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag	1	45	45	45	— ¼
Gen Baking .15e	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Gen Bronze .60g	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Cable A	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	90	92¾	92	92¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	4	27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	36	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½a	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	2	109	109	109	—1
Gen Mills 4	† 50	129	129	129	
Gen MillsSerf5	27	53¼	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	8	6½	6¼	6½	
Gen Out Advert	4	42	40¾	42	—1
Gen Out Ad A 3g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Print Ink .40	5	22⅞	22½	22½	
Gen Ry Sig 1½ag	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Real & Util	2	55	55	55	—2
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	3	88	87½	88	+ ½
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 60	23	23	23	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gen T&R 1g	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½g	† 50	101	101	101	
GillettSafR .70g	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	74½	74½	74½	
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	1	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅜
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	47	47	47	
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gobel Brew .20	2	●3	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 2g	5	42⅜	42	42	
Goodrich B F pf 5	4	102¼	102	102	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	15	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Gotham-Paige Mot	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Granby ConM .45g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Grand Union ½ag	3	34½	34¼	34¼	
Grant W T 1.40	13	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	16	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	† 40	147	147	147	
Gt W Sug pf 7					
Greyhound Corp 1	28	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½ag	3	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 30	126	125	125	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	12	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	† 10	107½	107½	107½	
Harb-Walker 1	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Hab-Walk pf 6	† 10	142	142	142	+1
Hat Ca Am A ½ag	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hayes Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†120	104¾	102½	102½	—2
Hercules Motor 1	6	24⅛	23¾	24	
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	79½	79	79	— ¾
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	115½	115½	115½	+ 1½
Hollander&Son ¼e	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	25	45¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Houd Hersh A 2½	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	58½	57	57	—1
Household Fin 4	4	8	8	8	
Houston Oil	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Hupp Motor					
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5⅜
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co	38⅜	39¾
American Manufacturing	35⅜	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86⅜	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33¼	36¼
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	42¾	36
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅜	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	70¼	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99¼	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33¾	36½
Brown Co	1.85	1.85
Brown Co pf	31¼	33¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅝	8⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38⅜	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25⅜	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	67	70
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¼	8⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20½
Exolon Co	6⅞	8⅜
Family Finance	10⅛	11½
Family Finance pf A	23	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¾	34
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17½
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	35½	38
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	10⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31½	33½
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	53¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35¾	37¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	36	38½
International Machine Tool	8⅞	9¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅞	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	36¼	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores †	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	46¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	43½	46¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65	69½
Metal & Thermit Corp	21⅜	23⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36⅝	40
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅝	30½
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8⅜	9¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	11⅝	13⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	253¾	1 28¼
Tampax Inc	4⅞	5⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	15⅝	17¼
U S Envelope Company	57¾	62¼
UU US Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Wtach Co 6 pf	45½	49½
Waltham Wtach Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34¾	37¼
Warner & Swasey Co	34¼	36⅝
Warren Bros Class B	35¾	38¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¼	11⅜
West Point Manufacturing	43	46
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅜	11⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stock

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Can Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¾	96¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	96¾	100¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	43¾	46¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100¼	103¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¾	..
Northern Natural Gas Corp com	28¼	30½
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¾	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¾	77¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¼	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	101¼	104¼
Penn Power &2Light $7 pf	100	103½
Public Service Ind	17⅞	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¾	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electricity	12⅝	13⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅝	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111⅝	..
Tampa Electric Co	24¼	26¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light $ pf	107¾	111¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv Co	15⅞	17⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	..
Conn Light & Power	40¾	43¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅞	15⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	75	80
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	32¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25¾	26⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	97¾	101
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93¾	96¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	33¾	36¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	32¾	35½
Newport Electric	21⅝	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	8⅜
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	7¾
Springfield Gas Light	19⅞	21⅝
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	21⅜	22⅝
Bank of New York (14)	395	407
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅜	50⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	87	92
Central Han Bank&Trust (4)	97½	101
Chase National 1.40)	36	38
Chemical Bk&Trust (1.80)	47	49¼
Commercial New (1.60)	45½	48
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	19	20½
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	46⅝	49¼
Empire Trust (3)	72½	78½
First National New York (.80)	1483	1525
Guaranty Trust (12)	306½	314½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
*Kings County (80)	1448	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	34⅜	37¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅜	50¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	34⅜	36⅜
New York Trust (3½)	90	94
Public (1½)	35	37½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5⅞	6⅝
United States (80a)	1305	1350

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	305	325
†New England Trust (30)	†400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26⅝
*Pilgrim Trust (8)	185	..
Second National (4)	122	129
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.50)	8⅞	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	53½	58½

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.
*Ex-dividend.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA ($2.40)	45¾	48¾
Continental Illinois (4)	90	94
First National Chicago	222	227
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35¼	37⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	32	34⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10⅜	11¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅜
American Insurance Newrk (1½a)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	59⅜	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	22⅛
City of New York (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	40	42
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	41½	45
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58½	62½
Fireman Fund (EP) (2)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	25	27
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (1½)	9	10¼
Great American Insurance (1)	27⅞	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28¼	30
Homestead (1½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	80	82½
Jersey Insurance N York (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	.9	10⅛
Maryland Casualty	.8	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	74	77½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6½	7¼
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47½	50½
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (1g)	25⅜	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14⅜
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅜
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	109½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsurance Corp N York (¼g)	3⅞	4¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	49¼	51¾
Security (1.40)	35⅝	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	61¼	65
Travelers (16)	487	502
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39½
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	48	..
Westchester (1.20a)	29¼	31⅝

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.34	3.65
Amerex Holding	22.375	24.25
American Business Shares	3.35	3.67
Axe Houghton Fund	13.39	14.40
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.73	103.89
Boston Fund	16.75	18.01
Broad Street Investing	27.08	29.28
Bullock Fund	14.72	16.13
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.51	29.58
Chemical Fund	9.50	10.29
Christiana Securities Co	2310.00	2435.00
Commodity Corp	9.35	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.25
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.62	22.14
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.34	13.25
Equitable Invest Corp	29.04	31.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.00	35.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.88	19.26
Fund Investors Inc	21.27	23.31
General Capital	31.71	34.10
General Investors Trust	8.15	8.55
Group Securities		
Fully Admin Shares	6.85	7.53
Railroad Shares	3.39	3.74
Steel Shares	4.25	4.57
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.28	21.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.89
Inst Sec: Insugance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.87		S-1		26.13
B-2	29.79		S-2		13.57
B-3	20.21		S-3		10.36
B-4	10.47		S-4		4.58
K-1	18.10		K-2		19.35

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 91.10
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.70
Maryland Fund 4.20 4.80
Mass Invest Tr 20.57 22.72
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.08 10.84
Mutual Invest 10.43 11.40
Nation Wide Voting 1.23 1.36
New England Fund 12.03 12.97
Old Colony Assoc 20.00 21.625
Plymouth Fund Inc .48 .53
Putnam Fund 13.38 14.39
Quarterly Income Shares 8.15 8.68
Railway & Light Sec 12.125 14.50
*Railway & Light Sec pf 106.50 ..
Repub Invest Fund 3.28 3.61
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.62 91.44
Spencer Trask Fund 13.80 14.68
State Street Invest 79.57 85.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .43 ..
Trusteed Industry Shrs .72 .80
Wellington Fund 16.01 17.60

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.63	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.59	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.90	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.75	25.75

*Exdividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 25

Today's sales (est.) 10,500

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	103	103	103	102½
2.00	Bos Edison	34½	34	34½	34⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	69½	69½	69¼	69¾
	B&M pr pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
	B&M st A pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
.84	Bos Pers Prop	12½	12½	12½	12¾
	Bos & Prov	35½	35½	35½	35
3.00d	E Gas & F pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	32½
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	59	59	59	57¼
21.00d	E M SR 1st pf	97½	97½	97½	98
100d	Eastern SS	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
200	Eastern SS pf	38	38	38	39
.60	Lone's Boston	17½	17½	17½	18½
	Maine Cen pf	26	26	26	26
	Mass Util As	60c	60c	60c	70c
4.00d	Mergenthaler	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
1.00d	Narr Rac As	8	8	8	8
5.75d	NE T&T	106	106	106	105¾
	North Butte	42c	40c	42c	42c
4.00	Nor RR (NH)	99	99	99	98
1.00d	Reece But H	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
.40a	Torrington	33½	33	33½	33½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71½	70¾	71¼	71¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

'Phone Director

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins

President of Dartmouth College, elected a director of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, succeeding William M. Rand, who recently resigned. Dr. Hopkins, also a director of Continental Can Co., has had a long career in industrial personnel work and business administration in addition to his academic activities.

Investment Expert Sees Good '44 Year

Forecasting the defeat of Germany early in 1944, Paul Babson, president of the United Business Service, declared at a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston today ,that the total volume of business will probably decline 10 to 12 per cent below last year. This, he said, will be due to the fact that war output will shrink faster than civilian production can expand.

Among the guests at the head table were two Hollywood film personalities, Frances Dee, wife of Joel McCrea, now in the armed service, and Allan Marshal, both of whom made effective pleas for the purchase of additional War Bonds now being offered in the Fourth War Loan drive.

The reconversion process, Mr. Babson declared, will not be seriously hampered by lack of labor, scarcity of materials, or of capital funds. The manpower shortage, he stated, will begin to ease early in the spring, and by the end of the year unemployment is likely to reach 3,000,000.

Severe Shortages Later

Mr. Babson said further that large quantities of materials will be released from declining war industries, and ample funds will be furnished by business reserves or supplied by banks and other lending agencies, and some possibly by the Government.

The majority difficulties, he pointed out, will be lack of equipment and delays in reorganizing production facilities and restoring the channels of distribution.

On the home front, Mr. Babson declared, civilians face the most severe shortages in the next six months. No more than a moderate easing of rationing, credit restrictions, and other retail curbs are looked for until late in the year.

Total retail dolar sales should about equal the 1943 volume, Mr. Babson indicated, but the physical turnover will probably be 8 to 10 per cent lower.

Commodity prices, Mr. Babson predicted, will move generally upward during 1944, though considerable unsettlement is expected when war in Europe ends. Resumption of the advance in most civilian goods quotations is looked for in the second half.

Advancing Stock Market

Mr. Babson looks for irregularly advancing stock prices this year. The Dow-Jones industrial average is expected to range between a low of 120-125 and a high of 160-165, with the low being made early in the year.

While Germany's collapse will be largely discounted before it occurs, a sudden crackup could result in a sharp but temporary decline. Peace, he stated, had long-term bullish implications, with the best performance being predicted for overdeflated issues and the stocks of companies able to reconvert with comparative ease. High-grade bonds were regarded as at a cyclical peak, but should continue this year close to current levels. As for corporate earnings, the expectation was that these would run 10 to 15 per cent under 1943, and that dividends would decline by a somewhat lesser degree. The western transcontinental rails were looked to hold to close to 1943 levels.

Although the period of conversion is sure to be one of uncertainty and confusion, nevertheless, Mr. Babson concluded, the year 1944, as measured by peacetime standards, will be a year of business prosperity.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	105	105	105
1	As Elec 4½s 53	83¾	83¾	83¾
75	As G&E 5s 50	25⅝	25	25⅝
3	As G&E 5½s 77	25½	24¼	25½
47	As G&E 5s 68	25½	24⅝	25
115	As G&E 4½s 49	25⅝	24¾	25¼
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102½	102½
3	Can Nor P 5s 53	100½	100½	100½
50	Cen St El 5½s 54	42	41¼	41¾
42	Cen St El 5s 48	41¾	41¼	41¾
9	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	78½	75½	78½
3	Cities Ser 5s 58	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
34	Cities Ser 5s 50	100	99¾	99¾
7	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	100¾	100¼	100¼
1	Sit S Pow 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
35	Cont G&E 5s 58A	100½	100½	100¼
18	East G&F 4s 56A	94⅛	93¾	93¾
14	Elec P&L 3s 2030	102¾	102½	102¾
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98	98	98
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Green Mt Pow 3¼s 63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Groe St Prod 6s 45	99½	99½	99¼
3	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	106¾	106¼	106¾
1	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Ind Svc 5s 50	94½	94⅜	94½
6	Ind Svc 5s 63A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2	Int P Sec 7s 57E	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Inters Pow 6s 52	88¾	88⅝	88¾
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	89⅜	89¼	89¼
25	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	30	30	30
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108	108	108
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104¼	104¼	104¾
1	Miss Riv P 5s 51	109¼	109¼	109¼
27	N Eng G&E 5s 50	78¾	76⅜	76¾
5	N Eng G&E 5s 47	77	76⅜	77
23	N Eng Pow 5s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	NYEWeb Lt 4s 2004	105⅛	105⅛	105½
2	Ohio Pub Sv 4s 62	109	109	109
2	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	103½	103½	103½
7	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
3	Safe Har W 4½s 79	110	110	110
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	105½	105½	105½
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104⅛	104	104
9	So Ind Rv 4s 51	76	76	76
	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
10	Stand G&E 6s 51	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
7	Stand G&E 6s 57	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
12	Stand G&E 6s 66	87⅜	87	87⅜
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	Tex El El 5s 60	105	105	105
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	103½	103½	103½
2	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Unit Lt&Ry 3½s 52	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
29	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	98⅝	98½	98½
3	West Penn Pr 4s 44 st	108	108	108
1	West Pa Pr 5s 2030	109¼	109¼	109¼

Foreign Bonds

1	Guan & West R 6s 58	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Russian 6½s 1919	4¼	4¼	4¼

Water Bonds

		Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El		5	1975	103⅜	105⅛
California Wat Ser		4	1961	108	..
Community Wat Ser		5½	1946	99¼	99
Indianapolis Water		3½	1958	107⅜	..
Monmouth Con Wat		5	1944	101¼	103
New Rochelle Water		5	1951	97½	99½
New Rochelle Water		5½	1951	98	101¾
New York Wat Ser		5	1951	101¼	104½
Oregon-Wash Water		5	1957	100¼	102⅝
Ser Ser Sr W Ser		5	1957	100¼	103
So Bay Cons		5	1950	94¼	97¼
West Virginia Wat		4	1961	104¾	..

Estimated Corporate Profits After Taxes Break Records

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—War profits of American corporations, after taxes, are now the biggest in all history.

So far as American taxes are designed to prevent a spurt in corporate war profits over peacetime, America's World War II program is a failure.

These are conclusions drawn from the latest impartial statistics published in the Commerce Department's "Survey of Current Business," covering estimated corporate profits in 1943.

Corporate profits for 1943, after all taxes, are estimated at $8,200,000,000—twice the figure of 1939, the last peacetime year, and even bigger than 1929, the previous all-time boom year.

Calls Tax Bill Inadequate

The figures are made available just as Congressional conferees are polishing off a new tax bill expected to raise an approximate additional $2,200,000,000, repeatedly denounced by President Roosevelt and the Treasury as "inadequate." The Administration asked $10,500,000,000.

Why the Administration regards the new tax bill as inadequate and a failure is shown in the latest Commerce Department figures.

The Administration has repeatedly asked Congress to pass such corporate taxes as will help control inflation now and forestall a deep-smoldering resentment among soldiers and sailors later on. Disillusionment and cynicism springing from the discovery of great war profits in World War I were basic causes leading to an era of American isolationism.

War profits today, according to the current figures, are higher than they were back in 1917 and 1918.

Congress declines to follow the Administration leadership, pointing out that corporation taxes are higher than they have ever been before.

Congressional leaders also argue that big corporations need to amass reserves now to pay the cost of reconversion when the war ends.

Indeed, the tendency in Congress has been to loosen up on taxes. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Finance Committee, led an unavailing effort to emasculate the excess profit-seizing features of the Renegotiation Act, and the matter is expected to arise more strongly next year.

British Taxes More Drastic

That Britain does a far more drastic job of sluicing off inflationary corporate war profits is indicated in a study in the current "Federal Reserve Bulletin" by R. A. Musgrove and H. L. Seligman, of the board's research staff. While American corporation profits, after taxes, have doubled in wartime, Messrs. Musgrove and Seligman declare that British corporation profits have been held rigidly at 1938 peacetime levels. The British theory is that nobody should make profits out of war.

The Commerce Department studies indicate net profits of American corporations before taxes in 1943 at $22,800,000,000. This is $3,500,000,000 higher than 1942.

When taxes are deducted, 1943 corporate profits are estimated at $8,200,000,000, or an increase of about a billion over 1942.

For comparative purposes, here are the equivalent corporation profits, after taxes, for significant years in the past. The figures are expressed in millions, with last 6 ciphers omitted:

Year	Profits after taxes
1917 (war year)	$7,700
1918 (war year)	4,500
1929 (boom year)	7,972
1932 (depression)	—5,482 (loss)
1935-1939 5-year average	3,014
1939 (last peace year)	4,088
1943	8,200

The Commerce Department study points out that net dividend payments during the war period failed to keep pace with increasing corporate profits reflecting the cautious attitude of business management.

U. S. Tax 32 P. C. of Income

Americans who feel the burden of current income taxes are let off more lightly than British and Canadians, according to the Musgrove-Seligman study of the Federal Reserve Board.

Britain is absorbing 52 per cent of its national income in taxes; Canada 36, and American only 32 per cent, according to this estimate, which includes state and

Powerful Detroit Outfit Facing Bruins at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The team that may win the Stanley Cup this spring will be on exhibition at the Garden tonight when the Detroit Red Wings skate out to face the Boston Bruins.

Such is the common talk all over the National Hockey League, from the pace-setting Montreal Canadiens who were in town over the week end right down to New York Rangers, who lost to the Wings by a 15-0 count Sunday night. All of which does not spell a pleasant evening tonight for the still short-handed Bruins.

Several items have gone into the changing of Detroit from a stumbling outfit into a cup contender. Biggest one was the acquisition of Flash Hollett from the Bruins. Then there was the return of Murray Armstrong and Kenny Kilrea from the Canadian Army. And finally there was Manager Jack Adams' masterstroke in putting chunky Connie Dion—another Army dischargee—into the the Wings' net after Norm Smith, Jimmie Franks, and Harry Lumley failed to fill the bill.

Detroit's Drive

Right now the Wings are soaring into town on the crest of a four-game winning wave. Furthermore they are undefeated in their last seven games, a drive which has carried them from fifth to third place in the standing and which has shoved the Bruins down to fourth place. Hollett has played in six of these seven games, Armstrong in seven, Dion in five, and Kilrea in two.

If one of the quartet is to be singled out, it must be Hollett, who has jumped out of the rut he was in while here at Boston to impress Adams so much that he has been named team captain. N. H. L. leaders all agree on this point. Said Toronto's Hap Day: "Getting Flash will mean the Stanley Cup for them. If they had gotten him sooner they might have had a chance to overtake Montreal for the league championship." Said Canadiens' Dick Irvin: "Flash is playing very well for Detroit," which—coming from the reticent Irvin—means that Flash is playing a whale of a game of hockey.

Detroit Favored

Naturally Detroit will be favored tonight, but the Bruins won't be like the Red Sox whenever they saw Johnny Niggeling taking the mound. They take heart in the fact that Johnny Crawford will be back in the line-up to add strength to the defense, and they are hoping the defense will prove effective enough to stop the Red Wings' attack while the Bruins themselves are popping in a few.

Crawford's return means that Guy Labrie will sit this contest out, although there are those who believe the Bruins would be stronger with him in uniform than with one of the less experienced lads from the Olympics. After all, they reason, most of the team's scoring strength lies in the two top lines—Guidolin, Art Jackson, and Cain, and Boll, Calladine, and Brennan—so why not play four defensemen and cut down one forward? Incidentally, all of his teammates have spoken well of Labrie's play in recent games. As it is, Palazzari, Kopak, and Rittinger will be the Bruins' third line, with Clapper and Egan rounding out the defense and Gardiner in goal.

* * *

Briefs: The face-off will be at 8:20 . . . Bruins hope to break their losing streak which has risen to four games . . . The team leaves tonight for Hershey, where they will meet the Bears tomorrow night . . . From Hershey the boys go to Detroit . . . Next Tuesday they are home to face Chicago.

* * *

Red Wings set six N. H. L. records in beating New York Sunday . . . The 15-0 score was the biggest shutout and the most one-sided game . . . Detroit's 37 scoring points were the highest total in any one game . . . Wings' eight goals in the third period were the biggest single-period scoring outburst and also the greatest number of consecutive goals in one period . . . And the 22 scoring points in the last period set another one-team record total.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	--Goals-- For	Agst
Montreal	22	3	5	49	138	65
Toronto	16	15	2	34	147	126
Detroit	13	11	5	31	116	107
Boston	13	14	4	30	146	157
Chicago	12	16	1	25	108	122
New York	6	23	1	13	103	181

'The Last Time I Saw Boston'

Associated Press

The Flash Returns

Flash Hollett, former Bruins' defenseman who was traded to Detroit for Pat Egan, is shown here as he packed up to go to the Motor City. Tonight he returns with Red Wings as team captain and all set to make things interesting for the Bruins at Boston Garden.

Chick Evans Successful Business Man in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Chick Evans, the original boy wonder of golf, probably is more content today than ever before. Living in a modest flat on Chicago's North Side, Chick is enjoying being a successful business man. This late chapter in his life actually amounts to the climax of his career.

As vice-president of a Chicago dairy, Chick has enough time to play week-end golf and compete in an occasional tournament. Although he announced his retirement from tourney golf a decade ago, he never has been able to rid himself of the competition bug.

Amateur Crowns

The memories of the man who won 52 amateur titles, a record crowned by the feat of taking the National Amateur and National open the same year, 1916, also must include a dark side.

After winning his eighth western amateur title in 1923, Evans lost heavily on the stock market and was forced to file for bankruptcy.

"Aim for a success in business and refuse to be exploited by business interests," Chick intently advises young amateur golfing enthusiasts.

Among his most effervescent memories is the time he beat a young upstart by the name of Bobby Jones in the semi-finals of the 1920 Western Amateur at Memphis.

"I refused to be overwhelmed by this kid Jones, who had just won the Southern Amateur by about 15 strokes," Evans recalls. "I blew a three-up lead on the last nine, but finally won. The match was decided when Jones missed a three-foot putt and I sank a four-footer after coming out of a trap.

Broke Club

"Never will forget what happened in the locker room. Jones sent his putter crashing down the aisle. It broke in half. When Jones finally cooled off, he had the club taped up—using it with deadly effect to win his numerous titles thereafter.

"That incident was the birth of his famous 'Calamity Jane.'"

Evans never got more of a thrill out of a single shot than the one at the Columbia Country Club, Washington, D. C., on June 15, 1918. He and Freddy MacLeod were playing Jim Barnes and Walter Hagen in a Red Cross exhibition—one of the many Chick competed in and organized during the first war to net nearly half a million dollars.

"We came to the 18th green all even," he reflects. "I looked at the big gallery hemming us in on all sides. Then I saw President Wilson. I was so excited I could hardly take my putting stance. Finally I managed to tap the ball. It trickled in from 15 feet to win the match."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Clark Shaughnessy resigns as Maryland football coach to accept similar position at Pittsburgh with salary estimated between $10,000 and $12,500.

Three Years Ago

Walter Mehl wins K. of C. mile at Boston indoor track meet in 4:09.7, the fastest in Boston history.

Dorothy Kirby Tees Off With Marjorie Rowe

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby, the Atlanta amateur who took medal honors with a 75 score in the qualifying round of the Helen Lee Doherty amateur tournament, opposed Marjorie Rowe of Anniston, Ala., who qualified with an 86, in a first-round match at the Miami Country Club today.

This match was expected to furnish the most fireworks in the opening round. Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., the runner-up with an 81, drew Mrs. George Wilcox of Miami as her opponent and was expected to advance easily.

Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., who posted an 84 qualifying score, was matched against Mrs. E. H. Foulk of Oshkosh, Wis., who carded 91 yesterday.

Others in the championship flight, with their qualifying scores, were Mrs. Lawrence Schwab of Miami Beach (82) vs. Mrs. Thomas Nolan, Jacksonville, Fla., (89); Georgia Miller, Coral Gables, (86) vs. Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill., (92); Mrs. L. G. Pray, Washington, (85) vs. Evelyn Odom, Long Island, N. Y., (91); and Babe Wolf, Orlando, Fla., (82) vs. Arlene Sentle, Toledo, (92).

A. L. Manpower In Good Shape For This Year

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—With 260 players now under contract and expected to report to spring camps, the American League manpower status is in good shape for the opening of the 1944 season, the A. L. Service Bureau reported today.

Since the close of the 1943 season, 31 players have been called to the colors, increasing to 194 the number of American League men now in the service. Philadelphia with 33 and Detroit with 32 top the league.

A break-down shows 111 players in the Army, 67 in the Navy, 10 in the Coast Guard, two in the Marine Corps, three in the Canadian forces, and one, Charley Keller of the New York Yankees, in the Merchant Marine.

During 1943, the National League and American League raised a total of $725,106.32 for war relief, the Service Bureau said—bringing to an estimated $2,130,000 the amount organized baseball contributed to the war effort in the last two years.

Dartmouth And Notre Dame To Vie in Boston

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 25 (AP)—Dartmouth and Notre Dame football teams will clash for the first time next Oct. 14 when they meet at Fenway Park, according to an announcement by Dartmouth's Athletic Director William H. McCarter.

McCarter said Dartmouth had signed a two-year contract with Notre Dame and that the second game would be held at South Bend, Ind., Oct. 13, 1945.

The Boston game will mark the first New England appearance of a Notre Dame eleven since the South Benders played Yale at New Haven in 1914 and will return Notre Dame Coach Frank Leahy to the scene of his early coaching triumphs with Boston College teams.

For Coach Earl Brown, of Dartmouth, it will provide the first opportunity to guide his eleven against his alma mater.

McCarthy Goes

President Bob Quinn of the Braves learned yesterday that Johnny McCarthy, first baseman, has gone into the Navy and will not be available for the 1944 season. At about the same time the Red Sox learned that George "Pinky" Woods has been placed in 4-F by his draft board.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Durnan Visits the Busher

Bill Durnan was visiting injured Busher Jackson in his hotel room and quite naturally the talk turned around to hockey.

"You big lug," the Montreal Canadiens' star goalie said admiringly. "I remember you when I was just a kid from hogtown. I used to go to Maple Leaf Gardens and sit way up in the stands and watch almost in awe as you and Conacher and Primeau went to work."

The Busher shifted his weight on the bed and laughed. "Those were the days," he said. "That was a good line, if I do say so myself."

Hall of Fame

"Good!" exclaimed Durnan. "That was one of the greatest in hockey. It'll probably go as a unit right into the Hall of Fame at Kingston. Every kid in Canada knew all about you guys. You don't know what you did for them. I do, though, for I was one of them."

Truth to tell Durnan is only four or five years younger than Busher, but Jackson, it will be remembered, broke into the big time when he was only 18. But at 18 he was a big kid, reckless, fresh, and possessed of a self-confidence and jauntiness that paid off in goals.

Yet where Jackson has been swinging up and down the ice going on 15 campaigns now, this season marks Durnan's first in the National Hockey League. Up to now he had been one of Canada's best goalies in the amateur ranks, and only because he did not have a French-sounding name did Canadiens pass him by before. When Paul Bibeault went into the Army, however, Montreal brought him up. He has made a big hit with the Frenchmen of Montreal, who noisily cheer him at the Forum and nasally accent the last syllable of his name.

Has Earned Respect

Durnan is good, and no one is quicker to give him credit than Busher. Most of the credit comes in good-natured raillery, but underlying the banter is the respect of one player for another. And Bill also has the respect of his Montreal teammates, some of whom compare him to the great Frankie Brimsek.

Both Brimsek and Durnan are good with their hands. In fact Bill is proficient in most sports in which he can use his exceptional paws, such as hockey, softball, basketball, and football. He is one of Canada's best softball pitchers and has a record of eight no-hit, no-run games to his credit. In the net he is as cool as Brimmie, and his size gives opposing players little of the net to shoot at.

Who has the hardest shot in the league? Brimsek always said Bryan Hextall of the Rangers, but Durnan gives the plum to several. "Carl Liscombe blisters them," he declared, "and Pat Egan and Mike McMahon pack good shots. As a matter of fact the Busher here can let 'em go when he wants to.

One Shot

"I remember one shot of his especially. It came in that famous play-off series between Boston and Toronto in the spring of 1936. Boston had gone to Toronto with a three-goal lead in a two-game total-goal series and had made it 4-0 in the first period. Then Toronto started to come and scored six goals in a row. Harvey's was the fifth. He took a rink-wide pass from big Charlie Conacher—a pass as fast as though Charlie was shooting for the net—cocked his leg and banged it right in the net. That was the prettiest play I ever saw in hockey.

"By the way, Busher," Bill said, "you must have scored a lot of goals in your 15 years."

"About 240-odd," said Jackson. "That makes you second only to Nels Stewart, doesn't it," Durnan continued. "Whew! That's a lot of goals."

To a fellow who has let in only 65 goals in 30 games in these days of wide-open hockey that is a lot. In fact it is a lot to anybody.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pitchers Going 'Soft'

The building of a staff of knuckleball artists at Griffith Stadium by Clark Griffith and Ossie Bluege brings to mind that, in recent years, big league pitching has gone soft. Not that the hurler has lost his stamina, as the word soft suggests. Rather, the change is in his style—in the sort of ball he throws.

There was a time when the caliber of the mound artist was measured by his ability to breeze the ball past the hitter. The "high hard one" was his chief weapon in the uphill struggle to overcome the increasingly menacing man who stands at the plate.

To Knuckler

The hurler without a fair amount of "swift," as they say in the dugout, was not wanted. As a matter of fact, the fast ball always has been the first thing a scout looks for in a young pitcher.

But the war—or something—has brought about an abrupt change in the policy of the mound in the majors. The "nothing" ball, once a spot pitch or change of pace, has become the Sunday pitch of many of the boys who operate from the hill.

This trend to soft pitching traces directly to the knuckleball. Since such recently successful hurlers as Dutch Leonard, Johnny Niggeling, Jim Tobin, Dick Newsome and Roger Wolff have been tying the sluggers into knots of various shapes and sizes with the so-called butterfly, most thinking pitchers in the big leagues and the higher minors have begun experimenting with that elusive pitch.

In fact, although Leonard, Niggeling, Tobin, Wolff and a few others have received a bulk of the knuckler publicity in the last couple of seasons, the hitters will tell you that a majority of the leading pitchers throw occasional butterflies — fellows like Tex Hughson, Spud Chandler, Rip Sewell, Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer.

Summers First

According to tradition, the first big league knuckleball pitcher was Edgar Summers, a strange name to most of us. Between Summers and Eddie Rommel the pitch was almost a lost art; but it did not take the old Philadelphia hurler long to lure it back into the spotlight. It has been written that the first knuckler Rommel ever threw broke so much that he immediately decided it was natural for him and made it his No. 1 pitch. The records prove that his hunch was correct.

Many moderns call Rommel the king of the knuckler. Ed'se was described a while ago by an A. L. umpire as the "most tantalizing of all knuckleballs." National Leaguers, however, hold out for Freddy Fitzsimmons.

When Fred's knuckler was breaking, he was just about the toughest hombre this generation has seen. Even in later years, when by all baseball standards he should have been through, Fitz was a winning pitcher with the Dodgers. And all because of his amazing control of the butterfly.

Fifth Fielders

One interesting angle stands out in the careers of Rommel and Fitzsimmons. Both were outstanding defensive pitchers—fifth infielders the boys in press row like to put it. Eddie and Freddy were cats getting off the mound and making the play to first base.

What actually made them fielding marvels was their pet pitch. Because of its deception, the knuckler caused rival batters to pound balls into the dirt in front of the plate, creating plays for the man on the mound. After a while Rommel and Fitzsimmons got real good at hustling off the rubber and gathering them in. Rommel shares a record as having made 12 double plays for the Athletics during 1924.

That Washington staff will bear watching in 1944. Along with the veterans Leonard, Niggeling and Wolff, Griffith has young Mickey Haefner, a rising southpaw in the A. L. Few people beyond the barriers of Griffith Stadium know it, but Haefner, who throws a good knuckler, was one of the circuit's top moundsmen in '43. He won 11, lost only five, with a 2.29 earned-run average.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Floyd Bennett Field 58, Hq. N. Y. Army Fighter Wing 36.

South

Norfolk (Va.) Naval Training Sta. 66, Fort Monroe 38.
Virginia 58, V. M. I. 16.
Bainbridge (Md. D.) Naval Training Sta. 78, Maryland 35.

Midwest

Camp Ellis (Ill.) 76, Fort Sheridan 43.
Ohio State 83, Chicago 44.
Great Lakes (Ill.) 46, Northwestern 36.

West

Camp Kearns (Utah) 87, Bushnell Army Hosp. 30.
Salt Lake Army Air Base 68, Fort Douglas 31.
Washington 38, Oregon State 33.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Phillies are coming up with a real double-no-hit pitcher this spring—but not just like Johnny Vander Meer. . . . He's Albert "Stumpy" Verdelle, who pitched two consecutive no-hitters for Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute a few years ago and who compiled quite a record for Fort Dix before he was discharged because of his leg. . . . Stumpy is a native of Punxsutawney, Pa., Rube Waddell's old hang-out, and claims he once faced the Yanks for two innings without giving a hit. . . . Anyone could do that by staying in the stands. . . .

* * *

President Ford Frick of the National League is going to bat to fill the request brought back from Alaska by Frank Frisch, Danny Litwhiler, and Co., that one major league game a day should be broadcast, either directly or by recording, to the boys in the armed forces overseas. . . . Mrs. Jesse Jones, wife of the RFC boss, has a sweater she wears to all the Washington Redskins' games. When the team is on the road, she dons it to sit beside the radio. . . . Just 2,750 season tickets for the Illinois State High School basketball tournament will be sold to the general public. . . . Worst Pun Dept.: The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's Havey Boyle calls John Lawther, Penn State court coach, "a gay Lawtherio, in a basketball sense."

* * *

When Al Popick, former Oregon cager now playing for the Camp Kearns (Utah) Eagles, was tossed out of a game last week for four personal fouls, it was the first time he had suffered such a banishment in four years of basketball. . . . When the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight wrestlers tackled Duke recently, they carded 26 bouts instead of the usual eight.

Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech, Andy Kerr of Colgate, and Bob Zuppke, former Illinois coach, all won fame as grid teachers, but none of them ever was a varsity star.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

NORTHFIELD, ILL., 282 Dickens St.—Beautiful, small, suburban, tapestry-brick, tile-roof residence; Sunset Ridge Country Club district; Skokie valley transportation; 7 rooms, 1½ baths; gas vapor, thermostatic-controlled heat; attached garage; price $15,000. Write owner, J. W. Benett, 117 N. Oakhurst Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISING—REALTORS
989 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commodious unfurnished two-room "English Basement" apartment in W. C. T. U. Headquarters Bldg.; heat, gas, electricity furnished; private bath, private entrance; centrally located; convenient to municipal center. Phone NA 3725.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet apartment Feb. 15th; Steinway grand; 2 rooms, suitable 2 ladies; good transportation. 601 West 115th St., Apartment 67. Evenings and Sundays.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	30c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for ngate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 183 Pinehurst Ave.—Lady desires to share apartment with unfurnished or semi-furnished bedroom; $36 per month. Phone after 6 p. m. Wa. 8-0386.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Small unfurnished apt., vicinity of 17th or 18th and K. N. W.; permanent. Box 56, 1013 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

PROTESTANT couple would rent exceptionally well-furnished room to young man; southern exposure, private bath, ample closets. Tel. RH 4-6304 between 8 and 10 a. m. or write Box A-1, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, inexpensive home for Christian Scientist; private baths, cooking facilities; delightful climate. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, South Carolina.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER FOR SMALL CANDY manufacturing business, with bookkeeping knowledge; state salary. Write Box M-4, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELER wanted on repairing and special order work. Apply any week day, M. J. STERN, 61 Beekman St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN Train Now in the Field with a Future
ENTER ELECTRONICS
Come and let us tell you about this pleasant, profitable work. Free car fare within 10 miles for interviews.
RAYTHEON-NEWTON
55 Chapel Street Newton, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER
Must have thorough knowledge of accounting and office management; essential business. TRANSIT BUS SALES, INC.
60 New Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER cook, experienced; good home; sleep in or out; good salary. Please call Nevins 8-1492, or write 136 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Apt. 9-F).

BOOKKEEPER WANTED
Must Be Experienced
Box D-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To care for baby; very light housework; no cooking; no laundry. Tel. Slocum 6-9606. ROSENBERG.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE CITIZENS' Wholesale Supply Co. of Columbus, Ohio, supplying groceries and household supplies direct to consumers forty-nine years, has attractive openings in East and Middle West States as far as Missouri for energetic man over draft age or self-supporting woman; commission. For information write P. O. Box 1838, Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE graduate, mature experience in various lines of business, management, real estate, insurance, estates, offers his services; exceptional business and personal references furnished. Write Box B-33, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STAGE DIRECTOR who has directed some of New York's biggest successes available for colleges, schools, clubs, etc. 1753 W. 41st Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ART TEACHER that supervised art in public schools, Stillwater, Minn.; The Dalles, Oregon; art in Stanley Hall, Minneapolis; MacPhail School, Minneapolis, and Iowa State Teachers College, wants a position; go anywhere. KATHRYN HUNTINGTON PARKER, Box D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ROSS CONSTRUCTION CO.—A R C licensed contractor; finest type of architectural work. 34 Ames Street, Quincy, Mass. Tel. Pre. 8107.

STORM WINDOWS furnished, painted and installed; asphalt roof shingling a specialty. Call Lex. 0204-R, Lexington, Mass.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FURNITURE WANTED

$50 FOR ROSE CARVED ARM CHAIR OR SOFA
Give detail in rough sketch. Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3631
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
Turn your old Diamonds, Gold, Silver into cash for War Bonds.
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 2 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUNICE ERDLEY-HINDEMITH
TEACHER OF PIANO
Constructive analyzation for pianists and composers. Studio 509, Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street, N. Y. C. Communicate by letter.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, Furniture Polishing, Repairing; Upholstered Furniture Cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 3540 82 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. HA. 6-8044.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-8263, N. Y. C.

WANTED

ARMY wife, daughter 2 years, desires to share an apt. or home with lady in similar circumstances; suburbs, commuting distance N. Y. C. (OI 3-8206-J), Write Box D-1, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S
6801 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1414, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 118 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4400.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. WORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1201.

European Classified

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

LONDON.—Unfurnished accommodation; willing to share, with Christian Scientists preferred; Westminster district. Box W-1636, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

GLASGOW.—Lady desires bed-sittingroom in town, attendance, breakfast and supper. Box W-1638, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3854.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 56 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering service, air-raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 3 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Lijen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
85 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3
Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury Street, London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double, (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST VACANT

DUBLIN, EIRE.—Christian Scientists (2 adults and baby in family) require domestic help, all duties. Box W-1636, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Cheshire—Wanted, CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST to serve as Associates on House Staff, Mountlands, 3, Enville Road, Bowdon.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven," Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath; breakfast; 7/6. LANgham 3679.

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1941.

TEACHERS

ACQUIRE CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING by joining a class—4 lessons one guinea. AMY FISHER, 3, Edmund's Walk, London, N. 2.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 3887.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 38

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 Wes. 3221
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine Specialty.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

Torquay
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. HALE

England

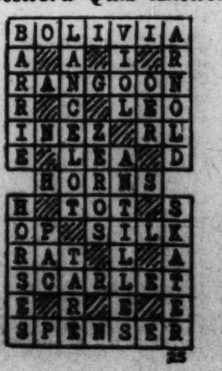
LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
5808 FLAXMAN

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6530
Medalist for Permanent Waving

Crossword Quix Answers



ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

The House of Charles H. Baker LTD. *for*
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR. 1942

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
131, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
WESTERN 5552 W. 8

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE·H·EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7108

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (Incorporated) Ltd. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Kilburn, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Harrow and West Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Sharesbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
189 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
96 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0682

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel. 3588
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3116

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 3721 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
66 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
34 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Merrydale
Deliveries throughout the West-Ridings

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate. Tel. 4661

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

Gelders
Noted for
BLANKETS
CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S WEAR
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

TELEPHONE 31188-9 EST. 1850
PEACOCK & SON, LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, DOWN QUILTS, ETC.
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS. 1

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1820
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY-LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Waverlree 3458 193, Smithdown Rd.

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
2, WATER LANE, WILMSLOW

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

QUALITY FIRST
We are specialists in High Grade Clothing for ladies and their daughters
It Pays to Buy the Best
JOHN MOSES & CO. Ltd.
Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 20674-20675

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open — Tel. 26779, Neville Street, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for intelligent and cheerful service
BOOKS, STATIONERY
King Street

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44007/8 (Two lines)

L. E. MORLEY
Everything for Baby
Chilprufe, Kamella, Wolsey, Harringtons, etc., etc.
5, EXCHANGE WALK

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480. Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2833
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL LTD.
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN
for
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
Table Glass
Irish China

Switzers
TRAVELLING and SPORTS GOODS
Extensive and thoroughly modern stocks Moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 323
Telegrams: Prostank Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the best in
LADIES' TAILORING
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Fact That Nylon Exhibits Hysteresis Can Help Our Fighting Men?

A rubber band or a steel spring has an elasticity which expresses itself in a quick snap when the pressure or pull is released. Nylon rope, by way of contrast, has a slow, gentle bounce. Under the stress of a sudden pull, the nylon rope stretches rapidly but recovers slowly, the exact type of action desired in the perfect shock absorber.

According to the physicist, this slow recoil of nylon rope is due to hysteresis—a lagging or retarding effect due to internal friction within the substance. In a sense, hysteresis is the conversion of energy into heat.

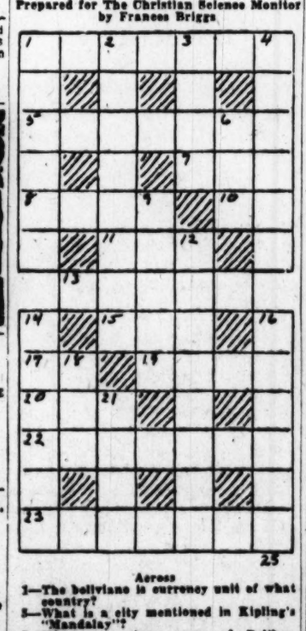
When you stretch a rubber band, the energy you have put into the action is stored up in the rubber, ready to snap it back the moment you let go. Energy is similarly stored and quickly released when a steel wire or cable is stretched. But when you stretch a piece of nylon rope more of the energy goes into heat and only part of it is converted into recoil, making a smooth, shock-absorbing effect.

Its shock-absorbing qualities gave nylon rope its first job, picking up mail on the fly. A ten-foot pole protruding from beneath the plane holds a pick-up hook in position to snag a loop of rope fastened to a bullet-shaped mail container and draped over two standards resembling football goal posts. At the moment of contact, line is paid out from a winch inside the plane and an automatic brake gradually snubs the line, after which the mail bag is hauled up to the plane by an electric motor.

In spite of the winch arrangement, there is a terrific initial shock because of the inertia of the winch drum, which must be set in motion very suddenly. Before nylon rope was adopted, both for the mail bag and the winch line, a hydraulic shock absorber was used. The nylon rope, however, is much simpler, lighter and more efficient.

When the Army entered the glider program, it first tried a mechanical shock absorber, with steel cable on glider and winch, but the Army eventually hung its hopes on nylon ropes and their hysteresis.

—W. P. Keasbey



A nylon rope approximately one-half inch in diameter can life a load of three tons. This is about twice the strength of manila rope of same thickness.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across
1—The boliviano is currency unit of what country?
5—What is a city mentioned in Kipling's "Mandalay"?
7—What was given name of Delibes, French composer?
8—Who is the admiral's daughter in opera "L'Africaine"?
10—Right line (abbr.).
11—"Mo" rhymes with what in Gray's "Elegy"?
13—Would a sing-sing have spurs, horns, or wings?
15—Small child.
17—Opus (abbr.).
19—Sericulturist would be interested in production of what?
20—What creature was invited to accompany Mr. Frog in visit to Mrs. Mouse?
22—What is color of adult male of common American tanager?
23—What poet assumed pastoral name of Colin Clout?

Down
1—Who wrote the play "Dear Brutus"?
2—Who was most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table?
3—What is a sarinda?
4—What was given name of Bennett, author of "Hilda Lessways"?
6—Over (poetic).
9—Ciphers are what?
12—What term is applied to whole of West Indies except the Bahamas?
14—What are Waters?
16—What person might execute a "figure eight"?
18—What is a moccasin of ottianned leather?
21—What is a Biblical weed of grainfields?

(Answer Week Appears Among the Advertisements)

Mascots Keep Up Morale

Associated Press

Winter driving in an open jeep holds no terrors for this warmly clad mascot. The G. I. helmet adds an authentic note. The First Battalion, 501st Parachute Infantry, Camp Mackall, N. C., claims this bear cub, and Sergeant Austin Johnson is instructing the youngster on proper jeep technique.

Wide World

This St. Bernard mascot of a Canadian Scottish regiment earns his rations and quarters by carrying the bagpipes of his friend, "Wee Andy" McGregor.

Brevities

A diner in a restaurant last evening found a valuable pearl in an oyster stew. Being a natural-born trader, he talked the restaurateur into giving him three more oysters for it.—St. Louis Star-Times.

Proprietors of a high school coupe in the neighborhood don't know whether to have the blue smoke exhaust situation corrected or go right on and develop a jet propelled jalopy.—Detroit News.

Did You Know That—

Canada has 72 times as many men under arms now as in 1939?

Through the watchfulness of Audubon Society wardens, egrets of Florida's Everglades have been brought back to nearly their former abundance?

Clothing after the war may be treated with a chemical now used by the Army? The chemical resists water, stains and spots, and is not lost in washing.

In Lighter Vein

Success

On the way to Camp Howze, it was not long before maneuver weary Cactus men began to crane their necks to gaze at the feminine pride of Texas.

More than delighted with what he saw, Private Joe Roberts searched his pockets for scraps of paper. On each he wrote his name and address. He threw one to every group of young women he saw along the right-of-way.

This bit of foresight netted him 15 letters his first two days in garrison. As the tally rises he is confronted with establishing a staff to handle his correspondence. —Camp Howze (Texas) Howitzer.

That's Why

The sergeant was asking recruits why walnut was used for the butt of a rifle.

"Because it has more resistance," volunteered one man.

"Wrong!"

"Because it is more elastic."

"Wrong!"

"Perhaps it looks nicer than any other kind," volunteered another, timidly.

"Don't be silly," snapped the sergeant. "Simply because it was laid down in regulations."—Exchange.

How's That Again?

"When you asked her to dance, did she accept quickly?"

"Did she? Why, she was on my feet in an instant."

—Wall Street Journal

A Verse for Today . . .

The congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate, and fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery.—Job 15:34

'Central's' Present

(Palo Alto Times)

Palo Alto, Calif.

Ten score soldiers enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program at Stanford received a valuable Christmas present without knowing it.

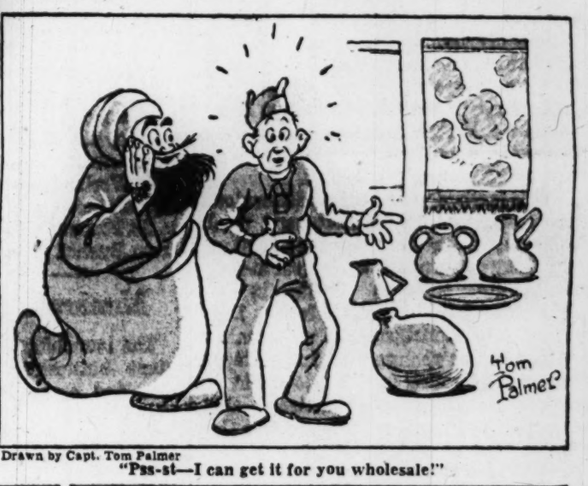
Miss Bertha Maack, chief operator on the university switchboard, was Santa Claus. Her present to the men was a chance to talk to loved ones.

By custom, the switchboard closes down one day a year, December 25, so Miss Maack and her three assistants may have the day at home. This year it didn't close.

Nobody asked Miss Maack to stay. She just guessed that many parents of those of Stanford's 3,000 trainee soldiers who were too far from home to make a Christmas trip there would want to call them on Christmas Day, and she decided these soldiers and their parents must not be disappointed.

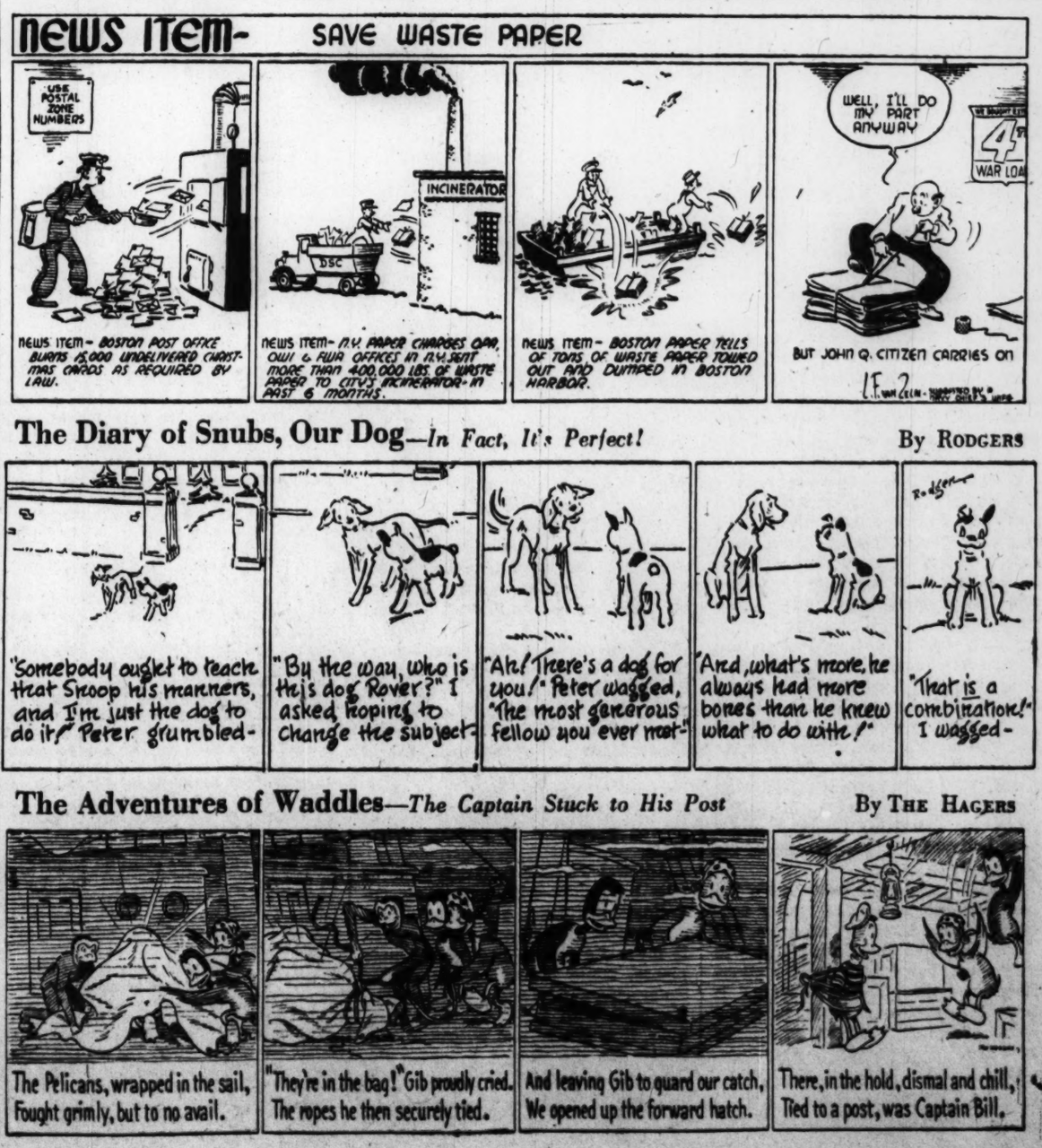
Her guess was right. From dawn, Christmas Day, when she opened up her switchboard, until dusk that night, when she left to go to her delayed dinner, she handled an even 200 long-distance calls that came from all parts of the United States.

Col. John R. Eden, commandant at the university, hearing indirectly of Miss Maack's freewill offering of her holiday, wrote her his commendation, through her employer, Frank Walker, Stanford's financial vice-president.



Drawn by Capt. Tom Palmer

"Pss-st—I can get it for you wholesale!"


NEWS ITEM- SAVE WASTE PAPER
USE POSTAL ZONE NUMBERS
NEWS ITEM- BOSTON POST OFFICE BURNS 15,000 UNDELIVERED CHRISTMAS CARDS AS REQUIRED BY LAW.
INCINERATOR
DSC
NEWS ITEM- N.Y. PAPER CHARGES CAN, OWI & WAR OFFICES IN N.Y. SENT MORE THAN 400,000 LBS. OF WASTE PAPER TO CITY'S INCINERATOR IN PAST 6 MONTHS.
NEWS ITEM- BOSTON PAPER TELLS OF TONS OF WASTE PAPER TOWED OUT AND DUMPED IN BOSTON HARBOR.
WELL, I'LL DO MY PART ANYWAY
4th WAR LOAN
BUT JOHN Q. CITIZEN CARRIES ON
I.F. VAN DELEN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, It's Perfect!*

By Rodgers

"Somebody ought to teach that Snoop his manners, and I'm just the dog to do it," Peter grumbled-
"By the way, who is this dog Rover?" I asked, hoping to change the subject-
"Ah! There's a dog for you!" Peter wagged, "the most generous fellow you ever met-
"And, what's more, he always had more bones than he knew what to do with!"
"That is a combination!" I wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Stuck to His Post*

By The Hagers

The Pelicans, wrapped in the sail, Fought grimly, but to no avail.
"They're in the bag!" Gib proudly cried. The ropes he then securely tied.
And leaving Gib to guard our catch, We opened up the forward hatch.
There, in the hold, dismal and chill, Tied to a post, was Captain Bill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Bear by the Tail

It begins to look as if Congress had a bear by the tail. It cannot let go of the soldier's vote question without sharply disappointing servicemen and the people in general. It cannot hold on without running into legal technicalities that have very intimate meaning to many Southerners.

That servicemen want to vote and that denial of their franchise would result in impaired morale can be taken as established facts. That the people are behind President Roosevelt's direct appeal for such a vote is evidenced by the very way Congress has continued to debate the matter.

The important thing now is to maintain this exacting public pressure until a fair means is found to achieve what is so patently a right objective.

Methods for removing the Constitutional obstruction are available. One of these, certainly the most effective, would be a Constitutional amendment that clearly gave the Federal Government wartime power to set up qualifications of voters and conduct polls. This would require not only adoption by Congress, but also ratification by two-thirds of the States, which means many special legislative sessions (since only eight States have regular sessions this year), and all this adds up to a major movement. But it can be done. It was done in 1932 for the far less compelling objective of repealing prohibition.

However, such an amendment would run flat into Southern opposition, which cherishes the provisions that permit the States to establish their own qualifications for voters. Some Southern politicians wish particularly to keep the poll tax, by which they are able to deny the vote to large groups, including Negroes.

So, a simpler way is embodied in the revised Green-Lucas bill, presently under discussion. This would have the Federal Government distribute a uniform ballot to all servicemen, and return them intact to the States. Each State would then count its own ballots, rejecting those cast by voters held not to be properly qualified.

This method would preclude servicemen from voting for State and local officials, since the Army and Navy say they could not as a physical matter distribute separate State ballots throughout the dispersed forces. But, short of a Constitutional amendment and a major change both in the legal concept of voting qualifications and of Southern political practices, this Green-Lucas solution seems to be the most feasible yet presented.

Hold That Border!

So once upon a time some American officers drew some plans for defending the United States from an attack through Canada! Not a bad idea, considering how easy it might have been for Germany or Japan to invade the Western Hemisphere had America allowed China, Britain and Russia to be overcome!

But of course that isn't the idea Colonel McCormick wants to convey. For until Pearl Harbor he advocated an America First policy which would have denied assistance to China, Britain, and Russia. And now the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who delights in sowing suspicion of America's allies, is trying to induce shudders by a warmed-over tale that somebody twenty years ago feared a British invasion of the United States.

It may be true that the General Staff had plans drawn for defending the Canadian border around Detroit. In every country the General Staff maps defensive and offensive campaigns on its borders. That is one of its peacetime duties. The United States Army probably has a file of plans for defending both coasts and the Mexican and Canadian boundaries. But the idea that the American General Staff feared Britain would invade the United States in order to force America to join in the Washington Disarmament Treaty of 1922 seems, as he recognizes, "fantastic." "Big Bill" Thompson, who won several mayoralty terms by being ready to "lick King George," might have believed it, but he wasn't on the General Staff.

The Colonel doesn't say whether the plan for defense of the border contemplated an American offensive. But since he wishes the United States to retain air bases and radio stations "wherever we have built them," it must be assumed he would have the plans drawn for attacks on friends anywhere from Iceland to New Caledonia.

Bolivia—Victim

Investigation of the coup by which the present Bolivian regime came to power has disclosed to the United States Government extensive and sinister ramifications. In its published decision to refuse recognition to the military junta at La Paz, the American State Department has called attention particularly to the background of the coup, saying it is but one act "committed by a general subversive movement" aiming at the destruction of hemispheric unity and defense. Bolivia is a victim of this widespread plot.

It is obvious that the United States has made its decision after consultation with several other American Governments, for it is cognizant of "information the American Republics have been exchanging among themselves." And it would seem that the strategy of political warfare against that regime is already well developed.

This campaign is by no means an exclusively North American interest. Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay and Cuba have already refused to recognize the Bolivian junta, and other American countries are expected to follow. Talk of economic sanctions against the Bolivian regime thus becomes more than academic. The usefulness of sanctions might be questioned were they not accompanied by political pressures from most of Bolivia's neighbors.

Thus the importance of the attitudes of the other Latin-American Governments. Only one of these seems likely to stand by the La Paz group. That one is Argentina, which has already recognized the junta as a government.

But in view of charges that the Bolivian coup was at least partly engineered from Argentina, coupled with evidence that Argentina has been harboring Axis agents, Argentine support of La Paz will hardly help that capital to influence anybody working, as most Latin-American nations are, for hemisphere security against the Axis threat. In fact, by the time the whole story of the Bolivian coup is known, the position of the Argentine Government may be so clarified as to lead Washington and other American capitals not only to refuse recognition to La Paz but to withdraw recognition from Buenos Aires.

Monarchs of the Sea?

The launching next Saturday of the giant battleship Missouri must be classified under the heading of "The War on Japan." "The world's most formidable craft," the United States Navy calls her. It is this type of vessel that will launch the final, clinching blows in the Pacific phase of this global war, in the opinion of most American naval strategists.

For a time, the public believed, in common with many naval men, that the aircraft carrier was to be the chief, the most necessary, the most valuable vessel of the war. It still is valuable, extremely so, but the war in the Pacific has strengthened the position of the advocates of a "big-battleship" Navy.

The carrier has its specific and all-important tasks to perform, which it alone can carry out. But the carrier is vulnerable. Four of America's largest were sunk in the early phases of the clash with Japan, although at least one Japanese carrier was sunk for every American. These losses, together with the remarkable performance of the battleship South Dakota in destroying 32 attacking planes in the Battle of Santa Cruz, off Savo Island, have caused the "big-gun" men to say: "The American battleship has proved itself in action against airplanes. The carriers, after they have done their initial job, will cancel each other and in the last analysis the battle-wagons must 'slug it out.'"

The full truth of this assertion remains to be proved, but the United States battleship has apparently shown that it is in a position to avoid what happened to the British battle-cruiser Hood and the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse. This is not only because of greatly augmented anti-aircraft defenses, but because of improved protection of powder magazines.

Admiral Thomas L. Gatch believes "the battleship—with proper air coordination—rules the seas." He was commander of the South Dakota when it made its record bag of Japanese planes, while protecting the carrier Enterprise, and he ought to know. The Missouri, with its 45,000-ton sisters, Iowa, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, will likely get the chance to prove the Admiral's statement.

Ammunition

"Your Loving Friend, Bert"

Dear Mrs. ———

How are you and your dog. Is he still alive. He used to scare me to death when I came in your yard.

Well, here I am in Rhode Island and I like it. I hope you will write me because I get lonesome here.

I just wanted to say Hello to you.

As ever,
Your loving friend,
BERT

P. S. I am a Seabee.

I received this letter quite some months ago. It took me several days to decipher the writing. I had no friend named Bert and what was more, could not remember anyone by that name. This upset me. Here was some kid good enough to take time out to write me and I hadn't the faintest notion as to who he could be. As a rule, in a small town such as mine, it should have been simple to find out who Bert is. But, even the Chief of Police, who is the Head Works around here, didn't have the answer. I would show the letter to people and they would shake their heads "no." His writing looked like a cross between a road map and Chinese characters.

One day I sent a picture postcard to this boy by cutting and pasting his name and address from his letter on to the card. Let the Post Office Department worry with this scribble. Two days later I received a letter from Bert. This was going to blossom into a beautiful friendship and I was pleased no end. But still it didn't tell me who he was. Here is the letter:

Hello, Mrs. ———

Gee, I have been so busy I didn't have time to write you. They put me on KP serving the Goldbraids. You serve them just like you would if you were in a high-class place. Everything has got to be just right. I didn't mind because I learnt how to handle a tray. You serve from the left and say "Yes Sir," "No Sir" and no OK, Certainly, or Yup. So, if you need an butler, hire me in 1944. OK???

Well, I caught up on all my washing an I even wash my blues and press them myself. They soak a lot of money here in RI for stuff, but I am not going to worry about it. Money will not mean anything to me where I am going soon.

Well, good luck until next time

As ever,
Your loving friend
BERT

"Who is this guy?" I kept asking myself. You would swear we were the best of friends.

* * *

One day I went shopping in my favorite grocery store and remarked to the clerk, "Wish you had your old delivery boy. That lad was a wonder. Always on time and the groceries just so. You never had to worry about half the order being missing."

"Yup," said Vincent, "but the draft board got him, and we are minus Bert."

My loving friend! Now how to spell his last name. That was easy. I went up to the Honor Roll that all small towns have and there it was. He and his four brothers were all in the service! It made me feel good to think he would write to me, just an old customer. Why I didn't know the boy only to say "Hello." When he would come to our house delivering groceries I would hang on to Red, my Irish setter, for safety's sake. Red has a pretty good sense of humor, but if he can torment somebody he is in his glory, and he always tormented poor Bert.

I came home and wrote him a letter. I guess it was pretty feeble for I did not know any of his friends. I wrote about the kids here in the village and about the recent fire in one of the homes, etc., etc. One thing worried me was how to keep up with Bert's letters. I would no sooner send a letter than one would return within the week. Good old "Free Mail"!

One day last August I was busy canning some of our garden vegetables when a rap came at the kitchen door. I yelled "Come in." The person did. It was my loving friend Bert. He looked grand! He had brought me a lovely big box of candy. The old-fashioned kind with the beautiful pink bow. Bless his heart! We talked about all the many people in my neighborhood whom we both knew. Believe me, I got the lowdown on many of them. Some were—well, not in good odor with grocery boys. What they expected of the so-called working class opened my eyes. I was of course exceptional, according to Bert. That was his reason for writing to me. He thought I was swell. And Mr. ——— was nice too, even though he had never met him personally.

* * *

Bert came once again to see me and brought his girl friend. It was his last night home, and he wanted to say good-by. Letters kept on coming from Bert. Florida, San Francisco, and then Alaska. He was stationed in Alaska when I sent some jars of jam. I took my time and wrapped it carefully and it arrived intact. I received a letter from Bert thanking me; also one from a buddy of his. Seems Bert put all the jars on the table so his pals could have a taste. One of the boys started to cry, he was so pleased to have some real strawberry jam from home. It was worth all the effort of packing and carting the stuff on foot the two miles to the post office.

Well, our correspondence—that is, Bert's and mine—goes on. I have also made many friends through him—boys who have no one to write to. Confidentially, I think it is the cake I send, but I don't let that thought throw me. So many people write and send things as soon as the boys go away, but they forget to keep it up. A lot of boys tell me that.

I wish I had Bert's girl's address. It would be sensible to keep in touch with her for Bert's sake. She is working hard in a defense job and may not have time to write often. Whether they are seriously "that way," as Winchell says, is not important but what is important for him at present is Romance. I'd like to aid and abet that. My loving friend is so young!

E. H.

Our Readers Say—

"Incongruous Christmas Gifts"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that it's over, one seems better able to view clearly and calmly the "rush" toward Christmas, 1943. Christmas with its joyous message of Christ Truth, the Saviour of the world. And one questions some of the ways in which Christmas and after are celebrated, judging by many of the gifts which Christmas givers bought and sent to their friends.

Fashionable gift shops display strange companions, and to the room for artistic wrappings came a gold-lined baby cup with a dozen beautifully frosted whisky-and-soda glasses. Delicately tinted coral from ocean depths came down on the dumb-waiter with a "brigade" of "Whirl of the World" brandy sets. True, there were many worth-while gifts; yet glass elephants, crystal clear, and a pair of intriguing hurricane lamps came down with a "regiment" of hi-hat glasses, commanded by swaggering "glug" bottles, their fat sides shining with hand-painted glamour. And a whole army of cocktail sets, with such accessories as especially designed napkins of fine linen with costly embroidery.

Yet the story is only half told, for who but the sophisticated, the initiated in the art of strong drink, can recognize and tell the names and fashions of the innumerable kinds of wares designed to make the consuming of intoxicating liquors attractive to the young, the innocent, the foolish—even to all men if possible.

Two days after Christmas a young man, 18 in October, left his home, his father and mother, two younger sisters and a little brother, to join the Army. Up to the time he left, he had never touched a drop of liquor in his life. He is gone now, to war, with all that means, to fight for you and for me. The worst enemy he will encounter is strong drink. Yet there are those at home—and how many of them!—who revel luxuriously and selfishly in fashionable drinking—the mixers, the stirrers, the muddlers.

A CHRISTMAS-GIFT WRAPPER

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Can Congress Reform Itself?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The conclusion of the third progress report of the American Political Science Association's Committee on Congress is that if Congress wants to make friends and influence people it had better go comb its hair, clean its face, wash its hands, and make itself generally presentable as a first step in becoming a general favorite.

To speak more seriously, the Committee finds Congress declining in public esteem at the very moment that it is attacking executive bureaucracy, largely because it will not take the minimum steps necessary to modernize its own processes. Congress is attacking the Executive for inefficiency while its own committee system is a chaos of conflicting duplications.

Congress, as Roland Young wrote in his "This Is Congress," is not organized to think nationally. There are some 80 standing committees which really run the legislative business. Each one of these, as Woodrow Wilson once said, is a "little ministry." Power is dispersed among them.

"The House," wrote Wilson, in his "Congressional Government," "has as many leaders as there are subjects of legislation; for there are as many standing committees as there are classes of legislation. . . . The chairmen of the standing committees do not constitute a co-operative body like a ministry. They do not consult and concur in the adoption of homogeneous and mutually helpful measures; there is no thought of acting in concert. Each committee goes its own way at its own pace."

* * *

Never has the disorganization in Congress been so visible as now, when clashes occur with the Executive, and when many voters who are dissatisfied with the Administration would be glad to have strong legislative leadership. But it is part of the frailty of Congress that while many members oppose the dictation of the Executive, they refuse to submit to discipline in the Legislature itself.

At a time when dictatorships have the acknowledged gift of ruthless speed and determination, Congress has sometimes seemed bent on emphasizing the democratic slowness and uncertainty.

As the Committee of the APSA points out: "Its ability to play its role successfully will depend upon its willingness to appraise and modify not merely its internal machinery, methods and customs, but the whole question of its place in our scheme of government, including its relations with the Executive on the one hand, and with the people, on the other."

If the prestige of Congress sinks it is inevitable that the President's prestige will rise. Those are the two ends of the American governmental see-saw. Congress has more work to do now than ever before, and the problems are increasingly technical. This writer is often surprised—often aghast—at the frank admission of ignorance by some members of Congress over technical monetary and economic problems. Yet Congress has so far refused to supply itself, save in rare instances, with the needed technical staff.

* * *

In what it calls "an era of wide and expanding Federal powers," the Political Science Committee urges Congress to reappraise the whole situation, and work its way out of the jungle of seniority rules, duplication, ancient habit, and congressional inertia in which it is now bogged down.

The Committee is professionally optimistic. Admittedly little has been done so far, but it believes that a new attitude is appearing in Congress. Half a dozen Senators and Representatives have voiced strong pleas for reform, and the specific proposal to let Cabinet heads answer questions in the legislative halls has attracted widespread approval. As a first step there is also the proposal to name a joint Senate-House committee to consider the whole subject of congressional procedure and reform.

To sum it up, if Congress really wants to hold its authority it must streamline itself. It becomes increasingly obvious that as things are going it is not holding its authority. Nobody can save Congress but Congress.

Kodiak to Honolulu

From a War Correspondent's Journal

KODIAK, ALASKA, Sept. 29

Waiting for the plane to Seattle. A gray, aimless day until Ensign Billy Soose, former boxing champ and now transportation officer at Kodiak, rescues my travel orders from the bottom of a pile and takes them down to the NATS office.

Sept. 30—Thanks to Ensign Soose, I'm scheduled for the Klunk, Douglas's four-engined freight and transport plane. Just as I'm leaving for the airport, one of my roommates puts a snapshot of himself, taken on Amchitka, into an envelope addressed to his family in Honolulu.

"Just plain folks," he says. "But they'll give you a real welcome. I've sent a lot of people to them."

The Klunk takes off for Seattle, straight across water. [Several words censored.] We take off at 8:20 and land at 3:30 (5:30 Seattle time). There will be no stopover in Seattle; the Navy will fly me on to San Francisco at 2:30 tomorrow morning.

Oct. 1—"Frisco's one of the most wonderful liberty towns in the whole U. S. A.," says the sailor on my left as our plane cuts through the low muffler of clouds and comes in for a landing. A sentiment which surely belongs in the Truer-Words-Were-Never-Spoken Department. For a reunion with a wife, it is unsurpassed.

But Oakland, where we have landed, is not San Francisco. Due to a new restriction prohibiting taxis from crossing the bridge, it takes me a third as long to get from Oakland to San Francisco as it has to get from Seattle to Oakland. . . .

San Francisco hotels have put in a new rule limiting transient occupancy to five days. "The Government wants the rooms," the clerk explains. Which sounds like an old wheeze but does not help the situation. The inevitable result, of course, will be a hectic game of musical chairs every five days with hotel bookkeepers, porters, taxi drivers, and room clerks wrestling with this hopeless situation.

So we find ourselves a new room in a hotel with a garden and less rigid notions of short-term tenancy. . . .

A day for the park on the hill. Children playing in the sand pile. Saucy little giggling girls defying the mores of the park by foot bathing in the fountain, and being caught at it by an indulgent matron. Old wives gossiping in the sun. Small, solemn Chinese children posing obediently for their pictures. A parade of perambulators and child vehicles. A Sunday for families and sailors and girls and soldiers and girls. A small sanctuary of peace where children play and grandfathers doze over their newspapers. . . .

Sign in a San Francisco streetcar: "Women wanted to man this car. Crew off to war! Apply to Room 151, City Hall."

Sign in a garage: "Is your tank full?"

The two sailors with sea bags on their shoulders follow the taxi for half a block. But the driver refuses them and takes a couple of civilian fares instead.

"They're fighting for you, you know," someone protests.

"Maybe for you they are, but not for me," says the driver.

How many million Americans does the driver still represent?

Oct. 15—After two pleasantly fruitless weeks of telephone calls to NATS, the word comes today: "Report at the transportation office with your gear by 5 o'clock."

Out to Alameda with a Navy lieutenant who declares the Oakland Bay Bridge already inadequate and expounds Wilson's Fourteen Points. "We don't need a new statement. All we need to do is to catch up with Wilson."

JOHN BEAUFORT

Mirror of World Opinion

Cost-Plus Waste

A healthy development is bringing sharply to public attention Bernard Baruch's emphasis on the relation of the "cost-plus" war contract system to our man-power shortage problem. That system, as the experience of World War I showed, is wasteful. It places a premium on inflation of pay rolls while releasing management from responsibility for efficient management either of costs or of pay roll.

"Cost plus" means that the percentage of profit is figured on over-all costs of production. Accordingly, industry is under no pressure to hold costs down or to employ only such labor as it can use efficiently. The larger the pay roll the larger the "costs"—and hence the larger the gross profit.—*Boston Globe.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 816 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City...1003 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 816 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.